密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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EXTRATERRITORIALITY AND U. S. INTERESTS IN CHINA

THE fact that Russia is planning to relinquish her extraterritorial rights in China serves again to call attention to this subject from the standpoint of American and other foreign residents and interests in China. If Russia's rights over her own citizens residing in China are relinquished as now seems to be practically certain it means that a group of Western nationals exceeding in numbers all of the other citizens and subjects of European countries and America residing in China have lost their extraterritorial rights. Therefore excluding the Japanese who are of an Oriental race, this means that the number of Europeans subject to Chinese jurisdiction far exceeds the number which are still subject to their own laws under the system of extrality. Using the statistics in the last issue of the *China Year Book* we find that the number of Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, and Russians, or "non-extraterritorial Powers" residing in China is 69,553 while the number of citizens and subjects of other Western "extraterritorial" Powers,—America, Belgium, Brazil, Britain, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden—number 27,782. The number of Japanese residing in China who have extraterritorial rights is 144,434.

THUS excluding the Japanese we find that the number of Westerners subject to Chinese jurisdiction, 69,553, is more than double the number of Westerners, 27,589, who are not subject to Chinese jurisdiction. When we add the Japanese population in China to that of the other national groups having extraterritorial rights the number, 172,023, far exceeds, of course, the number of foreigners who have lost there rights. Now considering the matter from the standpoint of nations which do not have extraterritoriality rights in China we find that Germany, Austria, Bolivia, and Persia have treaties which specifically do not grant extraterritoriality. The status of Chile is somewhat questionable but most persons are of opinion that their treaty with China dated February 18, 1915, does not convey extraterritoriality rights. Russia has announced her intention of foregoing her rights when the two countries finally resume diplomatic relations and it is reported upon pretty good authority that the new countries created out of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire at the Paris Peace Conference, otherwise Poland, Czecho-Slavia and Yugo-Slavia will not be granted extraterritorial rights when these countries resume relations with China. At least one of these countries has been negotiating with China for five or six years on this subject and up to the present has been able to make

no headway whatever. The only country in recent years which has been able to negotiate a treaty with China embodying the extraterritorial clause is Switzerland. This treaty dated June 13, 1918 grants extraterritorial rights to the Swiss but this is supposed to have been the result of a trade, the Swiss refusing to permit China to participate in some conference in Geneva unless China agreed to grant extraterritorality. China wanted to go to Geneva badly so Peking traded extraterritoriality for the privilege. Thus we have nine countries which have either given up their extraterritorial rights or which in all probability will give them up when new treaties are negotiated in the next few years and this does not include a number of other countries which in all probability will be negotiating treaties with China in the next few years such as Argentine Republic, Venezuela, Colombia, Turkey and so on. Turning now to the countries which have treaties containing clauses retaining rights over their own nationals we find sixteen, America, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

FROM a historical standpoint, China's first treaty containing the extraterritorial clause was made with Russia in 1689 Article 2 of this treaty stipulated that subjects of either nation guilty of breaches of the frontier should be handed over to their respective officials for punishment. This stipulation was carried in subsequent treaties signed by China and Russia on down to October 18, 1768 when a definite clause was inserted to the effect that "Subjects of China who shall have committed acts of brigandage shall be handed over, without distinction of persons, to the tribunal governing the outer provinces to be punished by death; and subjects of Russia shall be handed over to the senate to undergo the same penalty." This principle incorporated in China's first treaty with a foreign power and evidently concurred in by China without objection until comparatively modern times, has been incorporated into all treaties negotiated by foreign nations with China until 1919-20 when China made treaties with Bolivia and Persia which did not contain the clause. At the Paris Peace Conference China definitely went on record with an official statement that no more extraterritorial treaties would be made and declared furthermore than she intended ultimately to abrogate all treaties already in existence which contained the provision. This position was also taken by the Chinese Delegation at the Washington Conference and the Powers there represented agreed to send a special commission of jurists to China for the purpose of investigating the status of extraterritoriality and making recommendations for gradual relinquishment.

CONSIDERING the matter from the standpoint of the United States we find that the first treaty signed by China and America in 1844 clearly laid down the principle of America's responsibility over her own citizens residing in China. The clause in the Supplementary Treaty signed at Peking on November 17, 1880 covers the subject in the following words:

> "When controversies arise in the Chinese Empire between citizens of the United States and subjects of His Imperial Majesty, which need to be examined and decided by the public officers of the two nations, it is agreed between the Governments of the United States and China that such cases shall be tried by the proper officials of the nationality of the defendant. The properly authorized officials of the plaintiff's nationality shall be freely permitted to attend the trial, and shall be treated with the courtesy due to his position. He shall be granted all proper facilities for watching the proceedings in the interest of justice. If he so desires, he shall have the right to present, to examine and to cross-examine witnesses. If he is dissatisfied with the proceedings he shall be permitted to protest against them in detail. The law administered will be the law of the nationality of the officer trying the case."

From the date of the ratification of the treaty of 1844 America's jurisdiction over her own nationals in China was exercised through Consular Courts in which the United States Consul sat as a judge, but on June 30, 1906 Congress passed a law creating the United States Court for China which was organized somewhat along the line of the British Supreme Court for China which was created by Order in Council dated 1865 and improved on October 24, 1904. There is now legislation in Congress having the support of American organizations in China which is designed to further improve the U. S. Court and enable it to function more efficiently in view of the greatly increased American trade with China and American population in China. The fact that China is now actively working for an abolition of extraterritoriality and the further fact that the American Court in China has served as a valuable example to the Chinese in the development of their own courts, makes it imperative that the United States Court be brought up to the highest possible point of efficiency from both the standpoints of personnel and powers.

THE resolution which was adopted at the Conference on the Limitation of Armament on December 10, 1921 on the subject of extraterritoriality reads as follows:

> "The representatives of the Powers hereinafter named participating in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions in the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, to wit, the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and Portugal.
>
> "Having taken note of the fact that in the Treaty between Great Britain and China dated September 5, 1902, in the Treaty between the United States of America and China dated October 8, 1903, and in the Treaty between Japan and China dated October 8, 1903, these several Powers have agreed to give every assistance towards the attainment by the Chinese Government of its expressed desire to reform its judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations, and have declared that they are also 'prepared to relinquish extraterritorial rights when satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration, and other considerations warrant' them in so doing;
>
> "Being sympathetically disposed towards furthering in this regard the aspiration to which the Chinese delegation gave expression on November 16, 1921, to the effect that 'immediately, or as soon as circumstances will permit existing limitations upon China's political, jurisdictional and administrative freedom of action are to be removed'!
>
> "Considering that any determination in regard to such action as might be appropriate to this end must depend upon the ascertainment and appreciation of complicated states of fact in regard to the laws and the judicial system and the methods of judicial administration of China, which this conference is not in a position to determine;
>
> "Have resolved. That the Governments of the Powers above named shall establish a Commission (to which each of such Governments shall appoint one member) to inquire into the present practice of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China, and into the laws and the judicial system and the methods of judicial administration of China, with a view to reporting to the Governments of the several Powers above named their findings of fact in regard to these matters, and their recommendations as to such means as they may find suitable to improve the existing conditions of the administration of justice in China, and to assist and further the efforts of the Chinese Government to effect such legislation and judicial reforms as would warrant the several Powers in relinquishing, either progressively or otherwise, their respective rights of extraterritoriality;

"That the Commission herein contemplated shall be constituted within three months after the adjournment of the Conference in accordance with detailed arrangements to be hereafter agreed upon by the Governments of the Powers above named, and shall be instructed to submit its report and recommendations within one year after the first meeting of the Commission;

"That each of the Powers above named shall be deemed free to accept or to reject all or any portion of the recommendations of the Commission herein contemplated, but that in no case shall any of the said Powers make its acceptance of all or any portion of such recommendations either directly or indirectly dependent on the granting by China of any special concession, favor, benefit or immunity, whether political or economic.

Additional Resolution

"That the non-signatory Powers, having by treaty extraterritorial rights in China, may accede to the resolution affecting extraterritoriality and the administration of justice in China by depositing within three months after the adjournment of the Conference a written notice of accession with the Government of the United States for communication by it to each of the signatory Powers.

Additional Resolution

That China, having taken note of the resolutions affecting the establishment of a Commission to investigate and report upon extraterritoriality and the administration of justice in China, expresses its satisfaction with the sympathetic disposition of the Powers hereinbefore named in regard to the aspiration of the Chinese Government to secure the abolition of extraterritoriality in China, and declares its intention to appoint a representative who shall have the right to sit as a member of the said Commission, it being understood that China shall be deemed free to accept or to reject any or all of the recommendations of the Commission. Furthermore, China is prepared to cooperate in the work of this Commission and to afford to it every possible facility for the successful accomplishment of its tasks.

Adopted by the Conference on the Limitation of Armament at the Fourth Plenary Session, December 10, 1921.

ACCORDING to the above resolution, the "commission herein contemplated shall be constituted within three months after the adjournment of the Conference—," but almost immediately after the close of the Conference the Chinese Minister in Washington, Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze called upon Secretary Hughes and requested a postponement of the visit of the Commission to China until the autumn of 1923. The reason for this request for postponement was doubtless due to the fact that General Chang Tso-ling and General Wu Pei-fu were then engaged in their fight for the control of Peking, so Secretary Hughes acquiesced in China's request for a postponement. But when the autumn of 1923 came around the bandit and military menace had become so serious that China did not dare face any commission interested in investigating the status of extraterritoriality, so there has been still further postponement until there is now no apparent intention of sending the commission to China for some time to come. On June 30, 1923 the annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai approved a resolution which was sent to President Harding and Secretary Hughes which read as follows:

"The Board of Directors of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai is of the opinion that the present conditions of unrest in China make absolutely unwarranted any consideration of the abolition of extraterritoriality. Until there has been a vast change in the personnel of those in control of the destinies of China, and they have become imbued with the idea of justice in the modern Western sense, none of the protection which American and other foreign interests now enjoy should be withdrawn.

"According to the terms of the Washington Conference, a Commission was to visit China six months after adjournment of the Conference and report on conditions. On May 6, 1922 the Chinese Minister to the United States requested the postponement of the visit of the Commission for one year. The American Chamber is of the firm opinion that any consideration of this question should be postponed until conditions have improved in sufficient measure to justify the question being taken up again."

On October 16 and 17 of 1923 the Associated American Chambers of Commerce in China at their annual conference held in Shanghai also took up this question and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"In accordance with the terms of a resolution adopted at the Washington Conference an international commission of jurists was to visit China within six months after the adjournment of the Conference to report upon the status of extraterritoriality and to make recommendations for improvements.

"On May 6, 1922, the Chinese Minister to the United States requested the State Department to postpone the visit of the Commission for a year owing to the desperate political situation existing in China. In view of the fact that the year's postponement requested by the Chinese Minister has now expired and conditions in China have deteriorated rather than improved, it is the opinion of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce in China that any consideration of a revision of the system of extraterritoriality now existing in China should be indefinitely postponed."

THE above resolutions which express pretty accurately the sentiments of the American commercial interests in China—and, also (in our belief) the sentiments of a majority of the American missionary interests in China, bring us down to the present. In recommending a postponement of consideration of any abolition of judicial capitulations in China, the Americans are not expressing any unfriendliness toward China. They believe that any radical relaxation of foreigners' rights over their own citizens scattered over the interior of China today would result in such widespread atrocities and persecutions by the Chinese military interests that the result would be a world-wide demand for intervention which would be detrimental to both Chinese and foreigners alike. Although they do not dare express themselves due to fear of military intimidation, it is generally believed that the substantial Chinese commercial interests and gentry would themselves vote against acceptance of the responsibility involved in taking jurisdiction over foreigners at this time, if they had the opportunity of expressing themselves. When China signed treaties with Germany and Austria following the close of the European War, China agreed to set up special courts for the hearing of cases affecting the interests of these nationals, but absolutely nothing has been done to carry out this promise although several years have passed which is a pertinent indication of the helplessness of the Central government in the face of the military system which is controlling the country.

THE clause in the Chinese-American treaty of October 8, 1903 which declares that "the United States is prepared to relinquish extraterritorial rights when satisfied that the state of Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration, and other considerations warrant them in so doing," meets with the approval of most serious-minded Americans familiar with China and they would welcome the special commission of investigation if conditions in China were such as to give confidence that China was in a position to accept responsibility over the important foreign interests established in the country. But the political complications which have followed the establishment of a republic a dozen years ago have made it practically impossible for the Central government to make any appreciable headway in the setting up of modern courts and the development of a trained judiciary

backed by years of precedent and tradition so necessary for the organization of a modern judicial system. There is a realization that the European War brought complications in the present practice of extraterritoriality which should be remedied, for it is obvious that the existing situation wherein certain important groups of foreigners are subject to China's jurisdiction and other equally important groups are subject to the laws of their own countries, produces a complicated situation which should be remedied. It is altogether possible that a properly constituted judicial commission composed of eminent jurists from the principal nations would be able to make constructive recommendations which would pave the way for a gradual relinquishment of foreign rights over their own national interests in China which would be acceptable to both the Chinese and the foreigners. But it is obvious that nothing can be done as long as China is subject to the unconstitutional control of the militarists who know no rule except that enforced at the point of the bayonets in the hands of the professional armies which have been built up in recent years. During the debate at the Washington Conference on the adoption of the resolution printed in the foregoing, Mr. Balfour, head of the British Empire delegation said:

"The British Government is desirous of abolishing extraterritoriality—but the difficulty lies not so much in Chinese law itself, as in the administration of this law. If those (in China) who have so ably reformed the laws would set themselves to the task of reforming the courts and administration, an appreciable improvement might be expected."

THE MEDIUM BETWEEN FORCE AND SENTIMENTALITY

THE Labor government in England may have appeared extremely dangerous to ardent followers of the older Conservative and Liberal parties before Mr. Ramsay MacDonald moved to No. 10 Downing Street; it may have seemed to some that with its supposedly Socialistic leanings the Empire would be weakened at home and abroad; be that as it may, however, Britons in China, and most other Western Nationals as well will be grateful for one step that the Labor government has taken which has to do with the case of Mr. Bessell and Colonel Chen. As a cool breeze on a hot summer's day, or a gleam of sunshine in winter comes the report that the British Foreign Office has decided again to protect its nationals in the Celestial Republic. This is the meaning of the report that the Foreign Office demands a real instead of a farcical trial of Colonel Chen—a trial at which foreign official witnesses shall be present. Almost seven weeks have passed since Col. Chen's brutal attack on Mr. Bessell at Fengtai, just outside Peking. The latter was in the employ of the railway and was carrying out his duties when Chen interfering with traffic, encouraged his underlings to attack Bessell, at the same time threatening the station master with his revolver. Early in March it was reported that Col. Chen had been court-martialed for this disgraceful action, and had been sentenced to ten months' imprisonment. Since then it has leaked out—as it was bound to do in China—that instead of being sentenced for ten months Chen was sentenced for twenty-eight days only. The British Legation was not taken in by the false report of Chen's trial, and immediately wired to London for directions. The Labor government showing considerably more spunk and determination as well as wisdom than its predecessors for some time back sent out the orders referred to above.

SIR Ronald Macleay is doubtless responsible to a considerable extent for the wideawake action of his government, but no Minister is wholly so for however active he may be in forwarding the interests of his country and protecting his nationals he must have a strong and willing government behind him. At last it seems as if this were the case. At last one Power has decided that there is a limit to patience and endurance, and that the time has come to take definite steps toward enforcing treaty obligations and protection of foreign nationals. Time and again it has been shown during the past century, and most especially during the past five years, that an entirely pacific policy has been interpreted as weakness by China and its bandits. "It is no part of true civilization, which Chinese writers and speakers claim so loudly for themselves," says our contemporary, the *North China Daily News* "that unoffending foreigners should be manhandled by soldiers, missionaries carried off by bandits, ships fired upon, property looted—and not a soul be brought to justice." With this we heartily concur. We congratulate the British on the stand taken by their government, and we felicitate the Labor Government for having backbone enough to take a step forward in the solution of a knotty problem, and the attainment of justice for those who have suffered for following the paths of duty. There is a golden mean between forceful application of a 'gun-boat' policy, and one of sickly sentimentality: true friendship for the Chinese people as well as self-respect demands that the Powers follow this 'mean.' And this it seems to us is fore-tokened by the action taken by the British Foreign Office at last.

Memorial Service at Soochow University

Rev. D. L. Anderson, D. D., first President of Soochow University, died on March 16, 1911. Every year following, a memorial service was held on that day until 1921, when it was decided to broaden the scope of the annual memorial service so as to include consideration of the work done by others who had contributed to the founding and development of the Institution.

Since March 16 fell on Sunday this year, the annual ceremony was held on Monday morning, March 17, at nine o'clock. The whole student body of the college and middle school No. 1 attended in uniform, the service being held in the University chapel. The principal speaker of the day was L. G. Lea, a graduate of Buffington Institute, one of the three institutions out of which Soochow University had developed. Mr. Lea was intimately associated with Dr. Anderson in the Anglo-Chinese School at Kung Hong, Soochow, and was for eighteen years Proctor of the University. Mr. Lea gave an intensely interesting review of the development of educational work in the Southern Methodist Mission, calling attention especially to the share in the founding and development of this institution by Rev. J. W. Lambuth, D. D.; Rev. Young J. Allen, D. D.; Rev. A. P. Parker, D. D.; Rev. D. L. Anderson, D. D.; and Rev. T. Z. Tsao.

In the afternoon a convocation of the College of Arts and Sciences was held in the University chapel for the recognition of good scholarship during the fall term. Professor Z. M. Pan gave an interesting address in which he impressed upon the college students the great need for sound scholarship as a preparation for the intellectual leadership of the country.

The Registrar, Professor J. W. Dyson, read the honor rolls. Seven students had won places on the second-class honor roll, which requires all grades to be above 80%. Thirty-four students had won places on the third-class honor roll by attaining a weighted average of 80%. Three others were given honorable mention as having a general average of 80%.

A very impressive item on the program of this convocation was the signing of the college pledge by the new students who had entered at the beginning of the spring term.

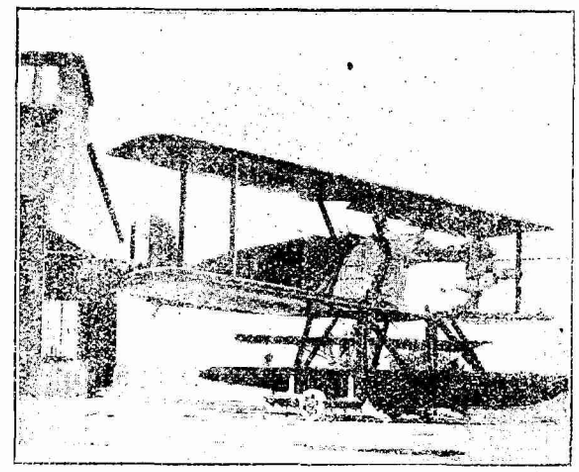
Around the World with U. S. Army Airplanes

BY JACK UNDERWOOD

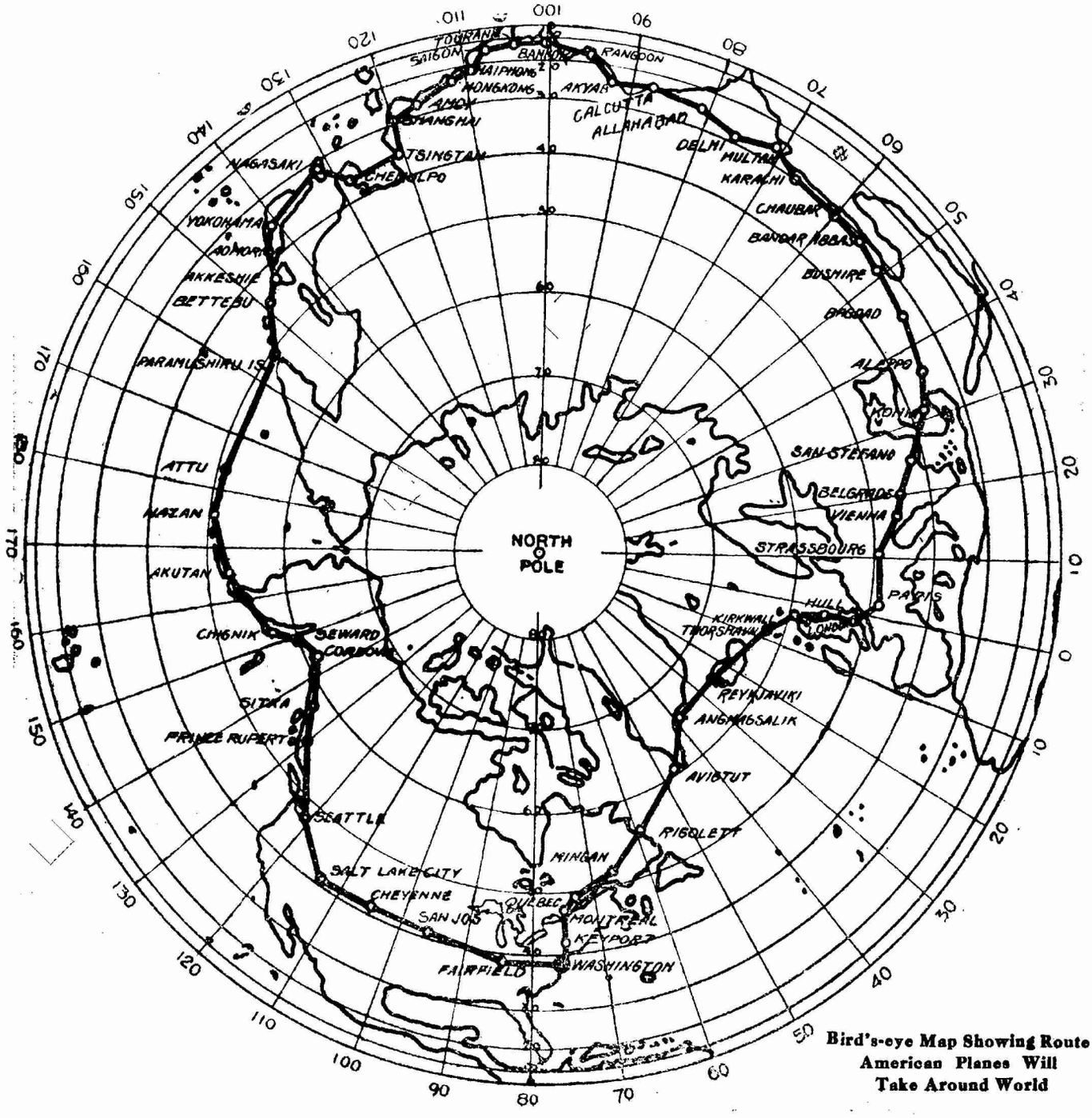
FOR the purpose of demonstrating the feasibility with which aerial communication may be established between the various continents and to obtain desired information concerning the operation over long distances of the present type aircraft in various climates, Secretary of War John W. Weeks, has approved a project submitted by Major General Mason M. Patrick, Chief of the Army Air Service, to send a flight of four or perhaps five army airplanes around the world during the coming spring and summer. These planes will leave Seattle about April 1 and will probably arrive in China between May 15 and June 1, 1924.

The route of the flight has not yet been definitely determined, nor will it be until authority has been received from all of the various governments whose territorial rights are involved. The Department of State is conducting the correspondence on this subject.

Tentative plans for the flight are as follows: The planes will leave Washington, D. C., about the middle of March and proceed to Sand Point, Seattle, Washington, where the landing gear will be removed and the planes fitted with



Douglas World-Cruiser Selected for Flight Around Globe



Bird's-eye Map Showing Route American Planes Will Take Around World

Major Frederick L. Martin, Commanding Officer of Round the World Fliers

pontoons. On departure from Seattle, the ships will fly northward along the coast of Canada and Southern Alaska; across the Aleutian Islands; down through the possessions of Japan; along the shore of China, French Indo-China, Siam and Burmah: across India; up the Persian Gulf; across Turkey and Europe to England; thence north through the Faroe Islands to Iceland; thence to Greenland and southward along the eastern shores of the continent to Cape Farewell, Greenland, from which point a direct flight will be made to Hamilton Inlet on the Laborador Coast; thence southward along the Canadian shore and up the St. Lawrence River to Quebec and Montreal. From this point the flight will proceed south to Washington, D. C., its original point of departure. Such an itinerary, it is hoped, will enable the fliers to avoid the rainy seasons in the United States and India and assure their passage through Iceland and Greenland during August and September.

The squadron will be composed of four officers and four enlisted men under command of Major Frank L. Martin. The other officers are Captain Lowell H. Smith, Lieutenant Leigh Wade, Lieutenant Erik H. Nelson, engineer officer, principals, and Lieutenant Le C. D. Schultz and Lieutenant Leslie P. Arnold, alternates. The arrangements are under the administration of Captain St. Clair Street, who was in command of the flight from New York to Nome, Alaska.

Lieutenant Leigh Wade

Captain Lowell H. Smith

The airplanes will be Douglas world-cruisers designed and built throughout by the Douglas Airplane Company of Santa Monica, Cal. They have Liberty engines.

After being fitted with pontoons at Seattle, water landings will be made in sheltered harbors along the coast of British Columbia, Alaska, and through the Aleutian Islands down into Japan. The present plan contemplates the removal of the pontoons and the use of landing gears from Tokio, Japan or from Calcutta, India, depending upon the conditions which the flight encounters en route. Landing gears will be used across Asia Minor and Europe as far as Hull, England, where pontoons will again be placed on the airplanes and used until the flight reaches Montreal or Keyport, New Jersey, at one of which points the pontoons will be again replaced by landing gears for the completion of the flight.

The existing aerial landing fields will be utilized in the United States, Southern Japan, and between India and London. The intervening sections of the route will be given oversight by officers who will proceed over it prior to the arrival of the flight squadron. Path-finding expeditions were sent out some time ago, General William Mitchell himself going to the Far East. Lieutenant Clarence E. Crumrine is in Greenland as this is written investigating facilities for aviation in that country and Lieutenant Clifford C. Nutt, now in the Philippine Islands, will visit Japan and China to make preliminary arrangements when the wishes of that government are determined. Both of these officers were members of the expedition which flew from New York to Nome in 1920.

In addition to the study being made in the office of the Chief of Air Service, the Coast Guard is co-operating in furnishing data on facilities between Seattle and Attu Island,

in the Aleutian group, which is the last point of the United States possessions that the aviators will visit before circling the globe and crossing both the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

Lieutenant Erik H. Nelson, Air Service, has been assigned to duty for the past two months at the Douglas Airplane factory at Santa Monica, California, supervising the construction of a special airplane for this flight. Lieutenant Nelson was the engineering officer on the Alaskan flight and, also, on the last year's flight of six Army airplanes from San Antonio, Texas, through the West Indies to Porto Rico and return to Washington, D. C. Through his efforts there has been built a very successful around-the-world cruiser, capable of remaining in the air for over twenty hours.

In order to assure the availability of every possible facility for the use of this flight, special attention is being given to the weather conditions throughout the route. The proposed airway around the world has been subdivided into six divisions: 1st Division beginning at Washington, D. C. and ending at Attu Island in the Aleutian Group; 2nd Division, ending at Nagasaki, Japan; 3rd Division, ending at Calcutta, India; 4th Division, ending at Constantinople, Turkey; 5th Division, ending at London (Hull) England; 6th Division, ending at Washington, D. C. It is proposed to have one advance officer cover each section of this route to obtain detailed information on landing facilities on land or water, transportation, airways, meteorological and climatic conditions and other pertinent subjects. He will make arrangements for the passage of the flight through the territory to which he is assigned. Supplies will have to be shipped from the United States to various points on the route several months in advance of the flight, and for this purpose each division will have a main depot with one or more sub-depots for major items of supply. Gasoline, oil and smaller articles of supply will be placed at practically all stops. The longest hop, according to present plans, will be from Attu Island to Paramishiru Island, in the northern part of the Kurile Islands group, a possession of Japan. Other long hops will be necessary over the Atlantic Ocean between the Faroe Islands and Iceland; between Iceland and Greenland, and between Greenland and northern Canada; the longest of these being about 700 miles.

Previous attempts to encircle the globe by air have been unsuccessful, so the Army Air Service is entering upon the plan with a keen desire to add the accomplishment of a round-the-world flight to other records held by aviators of the United States.

Washington, D. C. March 1, 1924.

Lieutenant Erik H. Nelson, Chief Engineering Officer of Round the World Flight

Judge Lobingier Bids Farewell

Representatives of the dozen American organizations of Shanghai gathered at the Astor House for tiffin on March 29 to bid Judge Charles S. Lobingier godspeed at the close of his ten years of service in the upbuilding of American prestige and business in China. J. Harold Dollar, president of the American Chamber of Commerce and the American Club, presided, and, introducing R. S. Haskell of the Far Eastern American Bar Association and Judge T. S. K. Loh, ably expressed the community's appreciation of Judge Lobingier's work in China. Responding to the encomiums of the preceding speakers, Judge Lobingier said:

"There could be no better index of the Shanghai American colony's growth than this gathering of the officers and committees of its representative organizations.

"It is a little more than a decade since I entered upon the term whose completion you have done me the honor to observe upon this occasion. At that time, as I recall, there were only two of these organizations in existence—the American Association and the Athletic Association. Today we have assembled here the representatives of about a dozen—exemplifying practically every phase of communal activity.

"It is clear that the growth of our colony has not been in numbers alone and that while it has been expanding it has also been differentiating. All the more gratifying to me is it that these varying phases of our colony's life should all be represented upon an occasion like this. I can conceive of no more satisfying reward for a public official than such a response from such a group of organizations. The approval which is most worthwhile is that which comes from those among whom one has lived and labored.

"But I know that your presence here today is also a mark of your interest in and regard for the institution over which I have had the honor to preside during these past ten years. In that interest I naturally share: for one could not devote ten of the best years of one's life to an institution without acquiring a deep and abiding concern for its welfare. I am sure that we are all agreed that the United States Court for China must be maintained upon the highest level of prestige and efficiency and that every factor which tends to cripple or weaken it must be eliminated.

"One of the important factors in its successful operation is a competent and co-operating corps of assistants to its Judge: and in this feature I feel that I have been remarkably fortunate. With two or three exceptions (belonging to a time now well past) those who have been selected to assist me from the United States attorney down to the Chinese servants have been singularly loyal, faithful and efficient. Without their help the Court could never have performed its functions, especially in recent years.

"I regret to be obliged to add that one important member of the staff—the Clerk—is greatly overburdened and another—the Commissioner—is greatly underpaid. I have made every possible effort for the relief of these worthy and capable officials and I now ask for them some of the effective help you have given me. For I speak from experience when I say that the American organizations in China need only be convinced that a cause is worthy in order to espouse it.

"Looking back over ten years I can think of nothing more strengthening than your support and encouragement. And with that continued support I feel sure that the opportunities of the United States Court for China for service to Americans and all others here—not excepting the Chinese themselves—will constantly expand. And service is the one reason for its existence. And now gentlemen permit me to express my profound thanks for this function. It crowns a long series of testimonials and courtesies whose memory can never fade."

Was First Foreigner Employed by U. S. Federal Reserve Bank

Tonjou Hsi, who is connected with one of the Chinese banks in Shanghai, lectured on March 20 at Futan University of Shanghai on the Federal Reserve Banking System of the United States. The lecture lasted for two hours and was closely attended by the students, many of whom are studying modern banking methods and intend to engage in the banking business upon graduation.

Mr. Hsi is a graduate of Harvard University and upon graduation entered the employ of the U. S. Federal Reserve Bank at Boston, being the first non-American ever to be employed by that institution. He remained with the bank for two years and now it is his intention, according to report, to try to introduce modern banking reforms in China.

Trading with the Philippines

BY DR. F. VILLANUEVA CONLU

SINCE the Pacific Ocean has become the hub of the commerce between the Occident and the Orient, Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, has necessarily become one of the most important centers of distribution of said commerce, comparable only to Shanghai and Hongkong. Manila is distant two days by sea from Hongkong, four from Nagasaki, five from Shanghai, and seventeen to twenty-eight from San Francisco or Seattle, according to the varying speed of the different vessels on the run. A seventeen knot ship could make the passage from the Pacific Coast to Manila direct in fifteen days. The route at present followed touches the principal ports of China and Japan, affording through passengers ample opportunity for a visit in these interesting countries during the regular stops. Manila has within its sphere of influence 800,000,000 people, comprising Australia, New Guinea, Celebes Islands, Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Singapore, Saigon, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, India, China, Hongkong, Shanghai, Gensan, Fusan and Japan.

Shipping Conditions

The authorized ports of entry in the Philippines are Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, Jolo, Zamboanga and Balabac. During the year 1921 the total number of foreign vessels that entered these ports amounted to 871, representing a total registered net tonnage of 2,646,455 and those which cleared from these ports were 887 with a net tonnage of 2,725,469 as compared to the 992 entrances of foreign vessels recorded for the year 1920, which represented a registered net tonnage of 2,755,752 and 995 clearances of foreign vessels with a net tonnage of 2,771,214 booked up for the same year. During the year 1921 there were 16,734 domestic vessels with a net tonnage of 2,541,288 which entered the Philippine ports of entry and 16,958 domestic vessels with a net tonnage of 2,508,307 which cleared from the islands, as compared to 16,738 domestic vessels with a net tonnage of 2,361,705 which entered the ports of entry and 17,011 domestic vessels with a net tonnage of 2,326,849 which cleared from the Philippine ports during the year 1920. In the following years these figures were increased. During the year 1918 American vessels carried a total trade of Pesos 162,861,635 competing with the British whose carrying trade dropped to Pesos 121,975,745 and with the Japanese which stood with Pesos 107,698.918. The remaining trade carried was divided among the Norwegian vessels with Pesos 17,589,898, the Philippine with Pesos 15,568,718 and the Danish with Pesos 13,078,701

The total foreign and domestic trade of the Philippine Islands for the year 1923 amounted to $ 208,552,737 compared with $ 175,780,942 for the previous year 1922, showing an increase of $ 32,771,794. The exports for 1923 totalled $ 120,752,990 and the imports were $ 87,799,747, showing a balance or difference of $ 32,953,243 in favor of the Philippines.

The countries that trade with the Philippines are the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, China Netherlands, Hongkong, Spain, French East Indies, Australasia, Dutch East Indies, British East Indies, Siam, Germany, Switzerland, Canada, Belgium, and several others.

America the Best Customer

As usual the United States secures the greatest portion of the Philippine foreign trade. She is the best customer of the islands which are considered as the best American market in the Pacific. Of the total foreign trade for the year 1923, amounting to $ 208,552,737 above mentioned, business amounting to $ 135,399,737 or more than fifty per cent went to the United States. Of the total trade handled by the United States $ 85,047.023 represented the value of exports from the Philippines and the balance imports from that country to the islands. The imports from the United States by way of the Atlantic coast in 1923 amounted to $ 27,571,452 while imports through the Pacific seaboard were valued at only $ 22,380,415. On the other hand Philippine products exported to the United States through the Pacific coast were valued at $ 43,812,820 against $ 41,233,072 sent by way of Atlantic ports.

Japan, Great Britain and Spain

The three great customers that come next in importance to the United States are Japan, Great Britain and Spain. The share of Japan in the total volume of trade of the year 1923 is valued at $ 15,749,553 while that of Great Britain totals $ 11,664,706. Spain's trade with the Philippines during 1923 amounted to $ 5,000,000.

The Philippines is the world's largest exporter of coconut oil. She is third to Cuba and Hawaii in the export of cane sugar. After Mexico, there is no country in the world which exports more hemp and sisal than the Philippines. In time she will become the first exporter of high class embroidery. The Philippine tobacco has already acquired an important place in international commerce.

In addition to coconut oil, sugar, hemp, sisal, embroidery, and tobacco, the other articles of domestic production that are being exported from the Philippines to foreign countries are coconut cake, copra, cordage, gums and resins (copal, elemi, guttapercha and crude rubber), hats (Aray bamboo, buntal, buri), maguey, oils (candlenut, and ilang-ilang), shells (black lip pearl, golden-lip pearl, green snail, tortoise, trocha), timber and wood (almon, apitong, lauan, tanguili), beche-de-mer, beeswax, copper (scrap and old), copra meal, fruits, glue, knotted hemp, malt liquors, metals metal compositions, pacol, pearls, pearl buttons, pili nuts, sapan wood, distilled spirits, wine, liquors, and gold and silver.

Tobacco,Sugar Hemp, Gold and Silver

The percentage of the total quantity of cigar and tobacco exported to the United States in 1921 is 43.87, representing a total value of Pesos 4,076,800 whereas the percentage of the total value of cigars and tobacco exported to other countries is 38.80, amounting to Pesos 16,564,434. There are in the Philippines more than seventy-five factories for the manufacture of cigars and more than twenty-eight factories engaged in the production of cigarettes.

During the year 1923, the price of sugar exported was much higher than that obtained in 1922. The total exports of sugar in 1923 were approximately 299,181 tons valued at $ 39,541,623 against 398,278 tons whose value is $ 25,582,550 in 1922.

In 1921 the quantity of gold bullion exported was 108,968 ounces, valued at P 2,610,292. An amount of 51,083 of ore and another amount of P 11,000 of coin were exported, all giving a total of P 2,672,375. In the same year 1921 the amount of silver coin exported was P 2,540.

The six most important articles which are being imported into the Philippines are cotton goods, rice, automobiles, and accessories, coal, iron and steel and silk goods. Other imports include agricultural implements, animals and cattle, books and other printed matter, brass and its manufactures, breadstuffs (baking powder, bread and biscuit, rice and wheat flour), cars, carriages, other vehicals, and parts of automobiles, tires, chocolate, cement, chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines, clocks and watches, coal, cocoa or cacao, coffee, copper and its manufactures, cotton manufactures, diamonds, and other precious stones, earthern, stone and chinaware, eggs, fibers, vegetables, and its manufactures, fish and fish products, fruits and nuts, glass and glassware, gold, platinum and silver and its manufactures, hats and caps, India rubber, and its manufactures, instruments and apparatus (electrical, motion picture and films), iron and steel and their manufactures, machinery, leather and its manufactures, (boots and shoes), meat and dairy products, musical instruments, fuel, oils (illuminating, lubricating and heavy paraffin, naphthas, including all lighter products of distillation), paints and pigments, paper and its manufactures, perfumery and toilet preparations, photographic equipments and supplies, plated ware, gold and silver, soap, spirits, wines, and liquors, sugar, and molasses, tobacco and its manufactures, vegetables, wax, wood and its manufactures, wool and its manufactures, sulphate of quinine, mineral waters, and woolen cloths.

Iron and Cotton Imports

Iron and steel and cotton imports are some of the most important items in the Philippine foreign trade. Different kinds of machinery are bought such as adding and computing machines, electrical, oil-extracting and metal working machinery, printing presses, pumps, tractors, rice threshers, hullers and cleaners, sewing machines, steam and other engines, locomotives, boilers, sugar machinery, woodworking machinery and typewriting machines. The Philippines also imports bars or rods of steel, sheets and plates, nails, spikes and tucks, pipes and fittings, rails, switches, fish plates, and sleepers, castings, chains, locks, butts, hinges, hasps, hooks, and catches, nuts, bolts, washers and rivets, safes, scales and balances, stoves and ranges, structural iron, and steel, wires, tools, enameled utensils, cutlery and tin plates.

Cotton manufactures as well as raw cotton are being imported. The manufactures of cotton are cloths (unbleached, bleached, dyed or manufactured with dyed yarns and printed), yarns (unbleached, bleached, dyed or colored and mercerized), and raiment articles such as undershirts and drawers, stockings and socks, coats, trousers and vests, collars, cuffs and shirts, other men's wearing apparel, dresses, skirts and waists, other women's wearing apparel, water proof garments, embroideries, handkerchiefs, laces, threads and towels.

Silk and Rice Imports from China

The most important products that are being imported from China are silk and rice. Imports of silk, which is the foremost of Chinese native products and which is growing in importance, embrace all kinds of raw silk, wild silk, waste silk, silk piece goods, silk embroideries, pongees, and pierced cocoons.

Rice is grown in the Philippines. However the great demand for this cereal for domestic consumption cannot be met by the limited supply. Rice crops in central Luzon were seriously damaged by last year's flood, and it is expected that a much smaller crop will be harvested this year than last year. The Philippines imported more than Pesos 1,000,000 worth of rice in 1923 from China alone, and this year it is believed that the rice importation will amount to Pesos 1,500,000. Rice imported into the islands principally comes from China, but occasionally there are shipments from Siam, India, Japan, French East Indies and other countries of Asia.

Banks and Corporations

There are ten domestic banking institutions and six foreign banks in the Philippines engaged in financing foreign shipments. According to statistics made in 1918, the large resources of these banks on December 31, 1918, reached the amount of Pesos 399,807,941 as compared with Pesos 239,247,726 on December 31,1917, Pesos 121,954,154 on December 31,1916, Pesos 71,542,868 on December 31,1915, and Pesos 66,639,866 on December 31,1914.

There exist 3,065 domestic corportations and firms organized with a capital of Pesos 452,192,197 for commercial and agricultural purposes. Foreign corporations are doing business under such different nationalities as the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, Java, Italy, and Belgium. According to statistics made in 1918 British corporations or joint-stock companies had a capital stock of Pesos 1,340,044,958.00(without including the amounts corresponding to Canada, Australia, Hongkong, British India, New Zealand, Strait Settlements, and other British colonies), while American corporations were capitalized into Pesos 544,101,800.00. The capital of French corporations was Pesos 39,526,400.00 and that of Japanese corporations Pesos 123,504,000.00. Most Chinese capital is invested in firms organized under domestic laws.

Philippine Trade Customs

As in other countries, in the Philippines there are several practices and customs that ought to be taken into account by exporters, manufacturers, shippers, forwarders and brokers. American goods are admitted into the Philippines, free of duty, while foreign merchandises is required to pay customs taxes. In the Philippine trade the main factor that counts is not alone the matter of price but the complete satisfaction of the handling and receipt of the shipment ordered. The main complaint of local importers against foreign exporters is that the goods seldom arrive together with the shipping documents. Philippine buyers usually ask for 60, 90, and 120 days' term and for the issuance of drafts for acceptance (D/A), irrespective of the extent of their capital, because they are relying on the prompt disposal of the expected shipment to meet their banking obligations prior to the maturity of the draft. The most sure method of financing foreign shipments is that of requiring the opening of irrevocable letters of credit, through drafts issued for payment (D/P). However most Philippine buyers are opposed to this arrangement, and due to the keen competition in the local market few exporters demand this requirement. Those exporters who have their representatives, agents or distributors in the islands, for the purpose of rendering a better service and making the largest number of sales attainable, give credit to their customers for a very liberal period of time and most goods are handled to retailers and storekeepers on consignment basis. One per cent tax on sales made by local dealers is required by the Philippine Internal Revenue Law. Indent business is seldom successful and stock is generally required since local buyers can barely wait for future shipments due to the distance existing between the different local markets all around the country.

Foreign Trade Agencies

The method adopted by American and British exporters in the Philippines, in order to secure inquiries and subsequent orders, is through the sending of letters, circulars, printed matter and catalogues to leading Philippine merchants and through advertising in local Philippine papers. There are goods which can be advertised in the Philippines without first introducing them in the community, like machinery, household equipment, and clothing, whereas there are others, like certain American food products, which need a previous actual introduction.

In the Philippines there are a great number of organizations engaged in fostering friendly and good commercial relations between the Philippines and other foreign countries. In addition to the representatives of foreign consulates devoted to promoting the trade of their respective nations there exists a branch of the United States Government Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the Philippine Government Bureau of Commerce and Industry, ready to give all sorts of commercial information to foreign manufacturers, shippers, brokers, jobbers and exporters. Five chambers of commerce are anxious and willing to render foreign trade service to inquirers. Other private credit and mercantile agencies and trade directory bureaus are also in operation.

Shanghai, March 28, 1924.

The American Commerce Chamber's Annual Report

THE annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai was held in the rooms of the American Club on Thursday evening of this week at which time the annual report of the officers and board of directors was presented. J. Harold Dollar, President of the Chamber, presided at the meeting and after the presentation of the report and a statement of the Chamber's financial condition, the election of new members to the Board of Directors for the coming year was held.

In presenting the annual Report, the Chairman in part said:

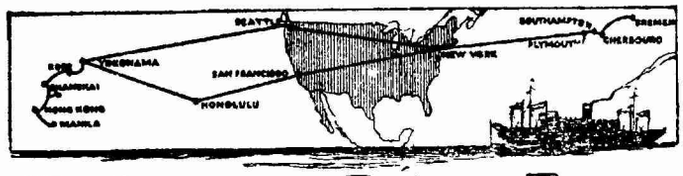
"At the last annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai) held on June 29, 1923, considerable attention was devoted to the serious situation existing in China. The Lincheng outrage was fresh in our minds, and served to bring home to us a very keen realization of the urgent need that something be done to improve conditions which were rapidly drifting from bad to worse. Very soon after the release of the captives had been secured, this Chamber, both independently and in conjunction with other foreign Chambers here, urged that some action be taken by our home governments to bring China to a sense of her responsibilities and obligations as a sovereign, independent nation—the place to which she had been accorded at the Washington Conference.

"On August 10th, the Diplomatic Body sent a note, signed by the representatives of sixteen nations, to the Chinese government protesing against the activities of bandits and uncontrolled soldiery, and demanding that the foreigners involved in such affairs be reimbursed for property losses, loss of time, and injuries, and also demanding the proper punishment of the Chinese officials responsible. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese government replied to this note in part as follows:

> "'The safety of foreigners has always been the subject of very deep solicitude on the part of the Chinese government,' and said further that.
>
> "'Through the series of measures recently adopted, the lives, property, and interests of foreigners in China will enjoy added security.'

"As far as that particular locality is concerned, some protective measures have been taken; but, while there have been no instances of quite the magnitude and audacity of that affair, the list of bandit and military atrocities in other parts of the country has continued unabated. In one of the Shanghai newspapers a few days ago a recital of these was given, from which it is seen that no less than nine foreigners have been murdered, and at least fifty others have been kidnapped or subjected to indignities such as robberies, beatings, or insults. In two or three cases, the American flag has been deliberately insulted, and quite recently a boat flying the American flag loaded with American cargo and operating on one of the rivers in the adjoining province of Chekiang was forcibly detained by the military authorities, and the Chinese crew thrown in jail, because of the refusal of the company to submit to an illegal tax levied on foreign merchandise by Chinese military authorities in contravention of treaties between the United States and China.

"Just prior to our annual meeting last year, this Chamber, in conjunction with the American Association of China, sent a strong cablegram to Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes, recommending that additional protection for Americans and American interests in China be provided, and that in case China failed to take definite steps to place her house in order all further benefits granted to China by the Washington Conference be withdrawn or delayed in their application. This action has since evoked some criticism on the part of some who thought it to be a reversal of America's traditional policies toward this country.



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"We are pleased to find, however that our views were not considered extreme by our governmental authorities, as steps are being taken by the Navy Department to improve our Yangtsze patrol force to the extent of six new boats, costing Gold $700,000 each, capable of navigating the upper reaches of the Yangtsze River, and in addition two boats of the "mine-sweeper" class have been sent here from Honolulu for reconditioning for service on the lower Yangtsze. Furthermore, in news dispatches from Peking, Washington, London, and Paris early last month, it was indicated that the powers have decided to delay the holding of the Special Tariff Conference and also the visit of the Judicial Commission authorized at the Washington Conference to investigate into the matter of Extra-territoriality. It is reported that definite action is soon to be taken in respect to China's default upon her foreign loan obligations, including obligations for materials purchased by the Chinese Government Railways.

"During January of this year, the various newspapers in China published a letter written by Secretary of State Hughes to Mr. George Lockwood, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, which shows that the Administration at Washington is aware of the seriousness of the Chinese situation. and that preparations are being made to cope with it. Secretary Hughes' letter in part reads as follows:

"'The Far Eastern policy followed by the Administration in connection with the Conference remains unaltered in its main objective and has in its application been modified only to the extent necessitated by the changes which have meanwhile taken place in China itself. Those changes I very much regret to say have been a disappointment to those who had hoped that a fuller measure of opportunity for independent development would hasten the evolution of a more normal and orderly internal administration in China and make possible the establishment of a governmental entity capable of fulfilling the international obligations correlative to the rights of sovereignty which the Conference had recognized and sought to safeguard for China..... Under these circumstances the application of our Far Eastern policy to the situation in China has had necessarily to take into account conditions created by the almost complete disintegration of administrative authority and of the sense of political responsibility on the part of those nominally in control of the affairs in China..... But whatever our faith in the capacity of the Chinese people to work out ultimately their own salvation, we cannot ignore the present responsibilities involved in our duty of assuring due protection of the persons and interests of our citizens who are sojourning in China as missionaries or in business or professional pursuits in pursuance of rights clearly granted them by the terms of our treaties with China. This duty compels us primarily in the interests of our own citizens, but secondarily in the interest of China itself, to hold the Chinese government as rigorously as we may to the fulfillment of the foreign obligations which, no less than the rights of sovereignty, are incident to its enjoyment of a position in the family of nations. I feel fully assured that no measures that we have thus far taken or which we contemplate taking to that end are unduly harsh; and I am, on the contrary, confident that the steps in which this government participates will in the end prove no less advantageous to the real interests of the Chinese people than to the foreigners whose interests these measures are designed immediately to protect.

"'The difficulty of the situation in the Far East, as you will perceive, lies in the weakness of the Chinese government. We have done what we could to strengthen it and to give it the opportunity for development, but that development must of necessity take place within. It is not possible for the powers to create a government for China or to substitute with any hope of success a government through their own agencies. The utmost which they may hope to do is to bring the Chinese authorities to a realization of their responsibilities and give such assistance (even though it should be against the will of certain elements in Chinese politics which hope to profit by a continuance of disorder and corruption) as will tend to stabilize the finances and the transportation services of the Chinese government and thereby bring about conditions of order and security which may offer a less difficult set of conditions in which the Chinese people may develop an effective administration of their own.'

"The above, written by Mr. Hughes, while not given out as an official document, nevertheless undoubtedly gives the views of the Administration regarding the present China situation and the measures which are now under consideration for meeting it. There has been no reversal of American policy towards China; America always has been, and still is, one of the best friends that China has. History offers conslusive proof that the United States has no desire for political or economic aggression against any country, and her action in

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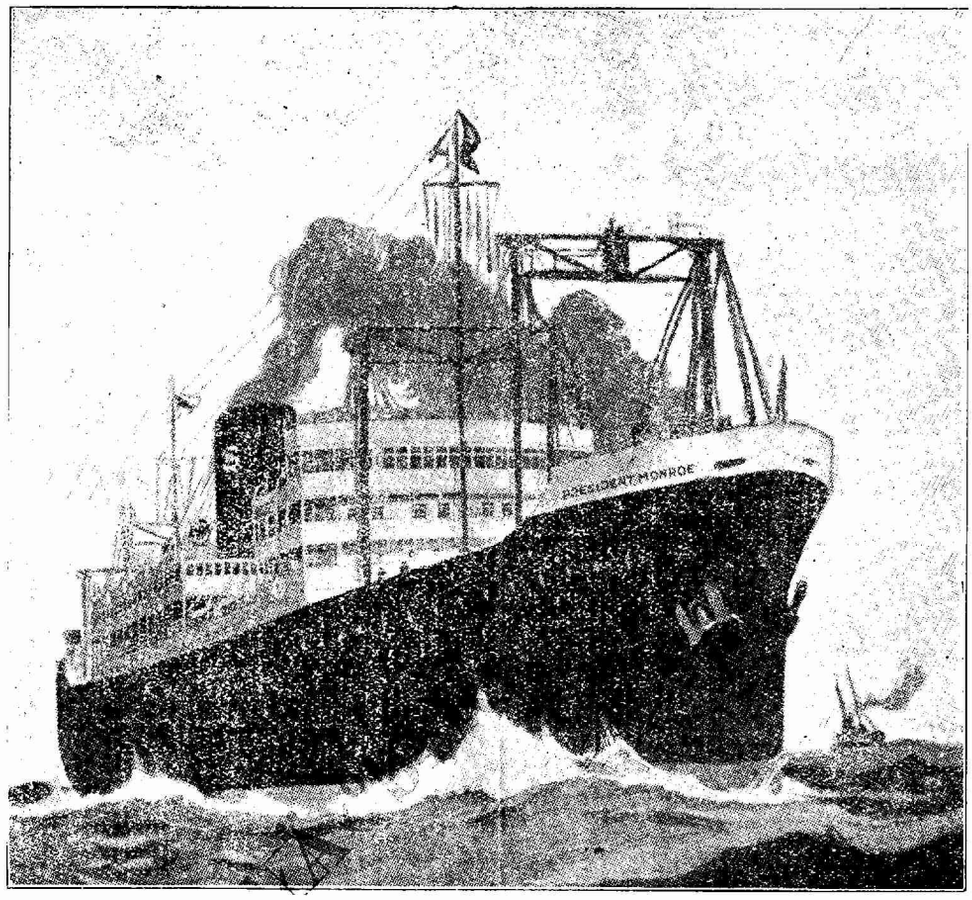

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American-Oriental Banks

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF

COMBINED RESOURCES

SHOWING A

SOUND SUBSTANTIAL GROWTH

DATE	RESOURCES
DEC. 31, 1918.	$425,710.00
DEC. 31, 1919.	$1,030,019.00
DEC. 31, 1920.	$2,762,134.00
Dec. 31, 1921.	$3,. 11,698.00
Dec. 31, 1922.	$6,364,221.74
Dec. 31, 1923.	$7,870,334.93

calling and conducting the Washington Conference offers very recent and striking evidence of her attitude towards China. This does not mean, however, that the resolutions of the Washington Conference were ever intended to be an abrogation of foreign treaty rights in China, as the military-minded gentlemen in this country seem to think. It does not mean that we intend to sit calmly by and witness the murder and persecution of our citizens at the hands of the militarists and bandits without protest or the adoption of protective measures. When however, we see that the Chinese are taking definite steps to bring about orderly government and stable conditions in China, and when we see that improvement actually taking place, China will find the United States, as always, most friendly, altruistic, and ready to help.

"As to the means by which such improvement is to be effected we can only repeat that this is in the hands of the Chinese themselves—and that the business men of China can play a very large part. The solution here, as in every country, lies in education—the education of the people to a realization of their right to good government and freedom from oppression by despotic militarists; and a prerequisite to this is, of course, education of the illiterate masses in such elementals as reading and writing. With this in mind, it is pleasing to note the progress that is being made along these lines, a concrete example of which is the "Mass Education Movement," organized and promoted by Mr. Y. C. James Yen, M. A., of the National Committee, Y. M. C. A. This consists in principle of a vocabulary of 1,000 of the simpler Chinese characters, which can be mastered by even an illiterate person in four months of steady application, and which will enable the student to read the newspapers, simple books and magazines, and write simple letters. This campaign is being carried on all over China, with volunteer teachers and utilizing local public buildings, and remarkable success has already attended the movement.

"While we are all agreed upon the principle of the political and administrative integrity of China and that the country must be given the fullest possible opportunity of self-development we cannot however close our eyes to the fact that more than ninety per cent of the Chinese people are illiterate in their own language and from the standpoint of modern development the greater part of China is still in a primitive condition and that as long as this condition exists the Republic of China cannot expect to occupy a position in world affairs which has been accorded to other nations where the standard of civilization as we know it has been raised to a much higher level. So long as these conditions exist in China the country must require the friendly assistance of outside nations otherwise it becomes a menace to the world generally.

"It is our firm conviction that the solution of the problems now facing the Chinese people rests entirely in the hands of the educated and business classes, and until such time as they take a firm hand in political and governmental affairs no lasting improvement can take place. To this end, it is our duty to lend assistance wherever it may be needed to those elements which are working for right and justice. Until something is accomplished along these lines, however, it will be necessary for the foreign governments to insist upon fulfillment of all treaty rights, and to see to it themselves that the lives and property of their nationals are safeguarded.

"This policy, as Mr. Hughes states, will work out to the benefit of the Chinese people as well as the foreign interests in China.

"At the recent annual meetings of the British Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai and of the Associated British Chambers of Commerce in China considerable attention was devoted to the important matter of American-British cooperation in respect to the solution of many of the pressing problems affecting the development and conduct of foreign business in China. On behalf of the American Chamber I am pleased to state that the friendly desire for cooperation expressed at the meetings of the British Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai is heartily reciprocated by our membership. At the Washington Conference it was demonstrated that the United States and Great Britain stand practically on the same ground from the standpoint of their policies in the Far East and if our governments are in agreement naturally the same spirit should be carried out by the private citizens of the two countries in their various commercial activities in this part of the world. A full and frank spirit of cooperation on the part of the Americans and Britons represented out here is certain to be productive of good for all concerned in this part of the world where active constructive leadership is so greatly needed."

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Who's Who in China

Mr. Y. S. Ziar

謝永森先生

Mr. Y. S. Ziar, Chinese attorney and formerly Chairman of the Chinese Advisory Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council, is a native of Shaoshing, Chekiang, a place well-known in China for its production of wise men and lawyers. He was born on March 15, 1885, and was the son of the late Mr. Ziar Lun-hui (謝綸輝), managing director of the Commercial Bank of China and one of the foremost bankers in the country. After receiving his education in the preparatory schools in Shanghai, Mr. Ziar went to England in 1906, entering Cambridge University in 1907, and took his B. A. degree in 1910 and M. A. in 1915. He is a member of the Inner Temple, London, and was called to the bar in 1914. After two years' practice in England, he returned to China and joined the firm of Messrs. Platt and Company of Shanghai in 1916. He has appeared in many important criminal and civil cases in the Mixed Court and other judicial tribunals in Shanghai. When the Chinese Ratepayers' Association was organized to further the activities of the Chinese in municipal affairs, Mr. Ziar was elected one of the directors of the association and when later the creation of an advisory committee was authorised by the Shanghai ratepayers he became one of the members of the first committee, which elected him as its chairman. In 1923, he resigned from the committee to take an extensive trip in Europe and America where he made investigations of the judicial systems of the various countries. He returned in 1924 and since has continued his practice with Messrs. Platt and Company. Mr. Ziar has been appointed legal advisor to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai and the Military Governor of Chekiang.

Mr. Li Tien-lu was born in 1896 and received his education at the Peking Methodist University from which institution he was graduated in 1908 with the B. A. degree. From 1908 to 1913 he served as instructor in English in his alma mater and then went to America for his advanced educational work. He received the degree of M. A. from Vanderbilt University in 1914 and the Ph. D. degree from the same institution in 1916. He attended the sessions of the Washington Conference as secretary to the Chinese Delegation. From 1922 to 1923 he served as president of the Peking Academy and since that time has been dean of the School of Arts of Shantung Christian University, Tsinanfu. He is the author of "Congressional Policy in Respect to Chinese Immigration," which was published in America. In 1922 he was awarded the Fourth Chia-ho decoration by the Chinese government in consideration of his services at the Washington Conference.

M. Li Tien lu

李天祿字福田

Mr. Chang Nieh-yun was born June 21, 1877. He studied English in Hongkong in the Government Central School (later the Victoria College) and finished his preparatory education in the Shanghai Public School under the principalship of the late Mr. George Lanning. He then studied

Mr. Chang Nieh-yun

張聶雲先生

law in the Soochow University Law School and graduated in the first class of 1899. After serving in the Chinese Customs Service and as Translator in one of the foreign consulates, the *Shanghai Mercury*, *Universal Gazette*, *Sin Wan Pao* and other papers he became Chinese Secretary to Sir John Lister Kaye of the London & China Syndicate in 1902. In 1907 he assisted Dr W. W. Yen as sub-editor of the *Nanfangpao*. From 1907 to 1918 he served as interpreter and translator to Mr W. V. Drummond, Law Officer to the Viceroy at Nanking

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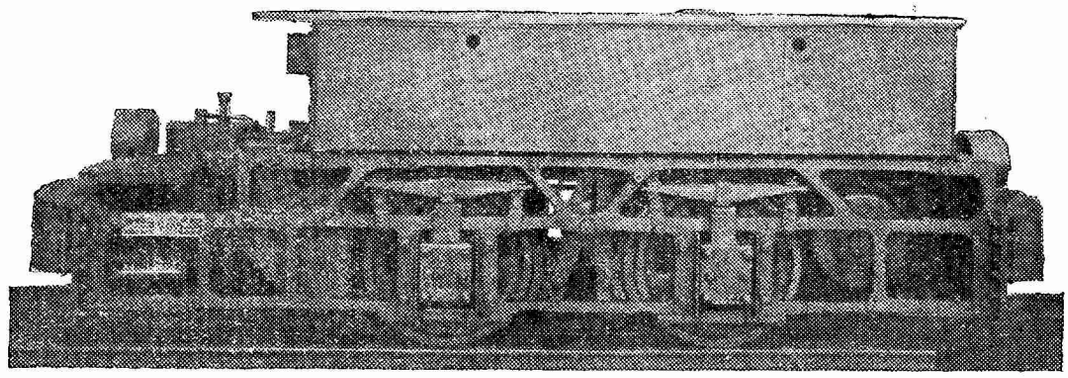

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and Taotai of Shanghai. He was admitted to practise in the Mixed Court as a Chinese attorney in 1919. For 11 years he served in the Chinese Company, S. V. C., as Translater Sergeant. Some of his present positions include: Advisor to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, Chinese Red Cross Society, Chapei Bureau of Works and Taxes, Anti-Kidnapping Society, and Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Kiangsu, Councillor to General Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang and Chief Commander of the Chinese Navy; Director of Foreign Affairs, Chapei Fire Brigades Association; Member of Chinese Education Committee and General Educational Commission, 1922, Shanghai Municipal Council.

Men and Events

The *International Journal and Institute Record*, a weekly journal issued in Peking by Dr. Gilbert Reid and his son John Gilbert Reid, is now being published bi-lingually. The current issue contains articles dealing with the Sino-Russian negotiations by Dr. Reid, Chinese Finance by H. Schloten, a Warless World by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, Respect for Confucius by Li Shih-chung, and so on. The subscription rate is $3.30 a year.

Shanghai American University Club members were addressed by Dr. J. P. Lichtenberger, professor of sociology of the University of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Tsao of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, at a tiffin given at the Union Club on April 2. Dr. Lichtenberger emphasized the need of perspective in viewing the present day problems of China, and of patience and sympathy. H. E. Byram, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway who was to be a speaker at the tiffin, did not arrive from southern ports in time to attend.

David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of China, departed on April 3 on the *s. s. President McKinley* of the Admiral Line for a year's leave of absence which he will spend in the United States. He will be accompanied by his family. About a year ago while visiting in Manchuria, Mr. Yui suffered a breakdown in health and has decided to go to America for a rest. He expects to spend some time in California after which he will go to New York where he will be the guest of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of North America.

Wallace Irwin, well-known American writer of books and short stories was in Shanghai on Tuesday of this week as a member of the tourist party on board the s. s. *Resolute*. He was accompanied by Mrs. Irwin and Mrs. Putnam, wife of the well known New York publisher. While in Shanghai the party were the guests of Hsu En-yuan, president of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce and Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Branagan of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin and party departed on Tuesday evening for Peking where they will spend a few days before proceeding on to Japan to rejoin the boat in Yokohama.

The United States Navy Radio Receiving station in Shanghai was apparently the only station that was able to "pick up" the special program broadcasted for the special benefit of radio fans in the Orient by the *Chicago Tribune* on March 30. The *Tribune's* program which consisted of speeches and music was broadcasted from 5 to 8 o'clock a. m. Chicago time which corresponds to about 7 to 10 o'clock p. m. Shanghai time. Practically all persons possessing radio receiving sets in Shanghai "listened in" for the *Tribune's* program but only one set, that referred to above, was able to hear any of the program. The chief difficulty, according to most persons, was the interference of radio operators on the various Japanese naval vessels along the China Coast who used the same wave-length, 448 meters, as was used by the Chicago newspaper.

A party of 130 engineers, contractors, capitalists and press representatives journeyed to the plant of the China Portland Cement Company at Lungtan, Kiangsi province, in special cars on Sunday, March 30, at the invitation of the company. Three hours were spent in inspecting the works which comprise about a square mile of land rich in limestone, clay and coal, more than a dozen buildings, and machinery which turns out 500 barrels of cement daily. The modernness and obvious efficiency of the plant which represents an investment of about $2,000,000, deeply impressed the entire party with the capacity of Chinese businessmen to adapt Western methods to Chinese conditions. While refreshments were being served, Lord Lee, one of the company's promoters, made a brief address in appreciation of Mr. Yao Sin Kee, the managing director, through whose knowledge, enterprise and perseverance the plant was realized. The directors of the company are Messrs. Woo Ling Sue, F. M. Sar, K. P. Chen, Woo Yao Ding, Koo Dee San, S. C. Yao, C. C. Nieh, Tu Suh San and Koo Lan Chow.

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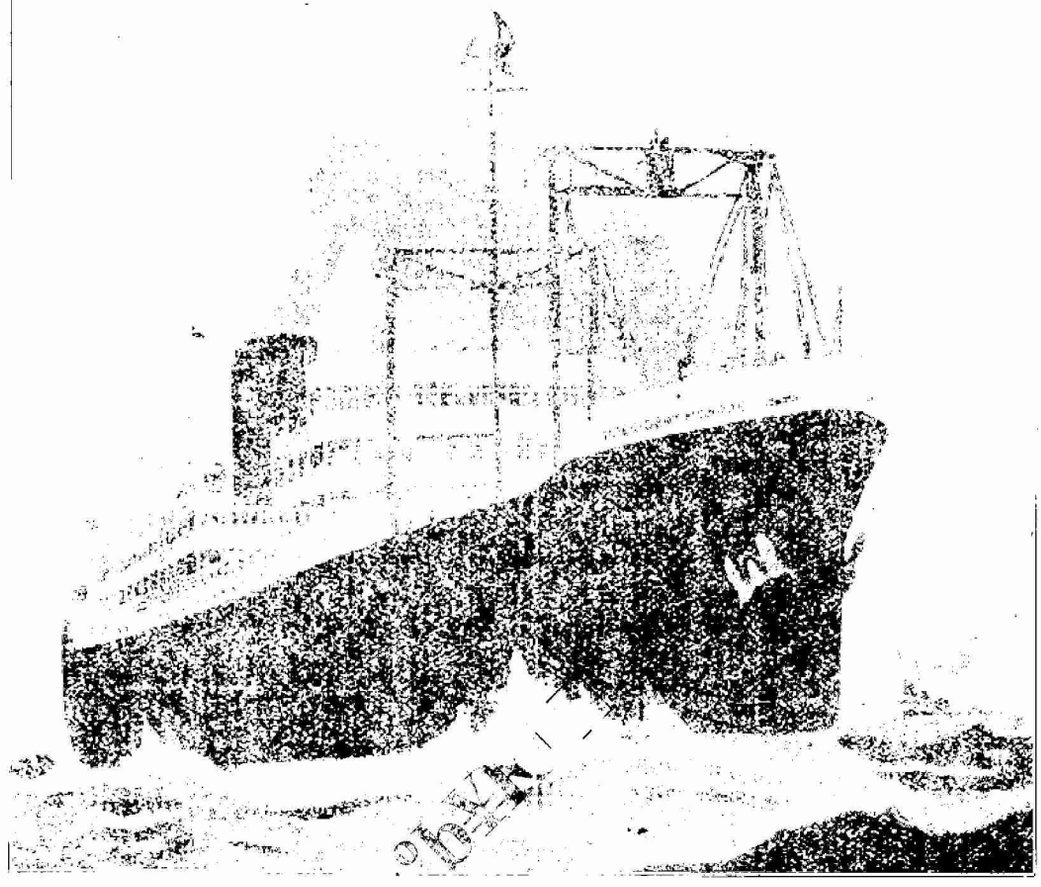

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News from North China

Admiral Wen Shu-teh, Commander of the North Sea Fleet, arrived in Peking March 27 for the purpose of thanking the President for the appointment and consulting the authorities regarding his duties and other matters. He will stay in Peking for about a week.

Mrs. Horton Daniels, of the Nanking University Hospital, arrived in Peking with the Nanking University Language School group and will spend the next ten days as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Goodrich.

Mr. S. K. Humphrey of Boston who has been writing extensively on eugenics and race matters, arrived in Peking for a stay of two weeks. He has been traveling through the Hawaiin Islands, the Samoan Islands, the Philippines and the Fiji Islands, Australia and New Zealand, for pleasure and study.

The annual North China reunion of the University of California graduates was held March 23 at the temple of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Peck in the Western Hills, Peking. A large number of Americans and Chinese were present including Mrs. Julean Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Young, Mrs. W. W. Cort, Dr. and Mrs. Kessel, Miss R. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Baker, Judge Wenfu Hu, Dr. and Mrs. Chiang Mon-lin and a number of others.

Major H. W. Jones and Mrs. Jones are now in Peking stopping at the Grand Hotel des Wagon Lits. Major Jones has been stationed in the Philippines for the last three years and he and Mrs. Jones have just completed a tour through Java, Siam and China and are now on their way back to the United States.

Mrs. Samuel Kingsley Probasco, widow of the noted corporation lawyer of New York City, is now visiting in Peking and she expects to stay here for a month stopping at the Grand Hotel des Wagon Lits.

Senator Jacob Sloat Fassett of New York is now a guest in Peking at the Grand Hotel de Peking accompanied by his wife and two cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Young of Boston. They expect to leave Peking at the end of the month.

Admiral G. R. Marvell, U. S. N., and Mrs. Marvell are now guests at the Grand Hotel des Wagon Lits, Peking, and will stay for a few days before starting on their way for United States. Admiral Marvell was in command of the Philippines Naval Station for the past year and a half and is returning to America to take command of one of the divisions of the United States Fleet.

Major R. Reynolds of the Medical Corps of the U. S. A., accompanied by his wife and three children, are now visiting in Peking, stopping at the Grand Hotel des Wagon Lits.

A wedding ceremony was held March 21 in the P. U M. C. Auditorium when Miss Lura Aiken, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Aiken, and Mr. Erhardt Peterson were married. Miss Aiken is well known in Peking as a pianist and Mr. Peterson is connected with the P. U. M. C.

Mr. John N. Creed, vice-president and general manager of the F. F. Dally International Company of Brooklyn, is now in Peking in the interest of his firm. He expects to organize a corporation in Shanghai for the manufacturing of shoe polishes.

Mrs. C. B. Zabriskie of New York City is now visiting in Peking. She will soon return to Japan where she will sail for United States arriving towards the end of April.

Mrs. Leverett Thompson and Miss Laura Thompson, of Chicago, are now in Peking and expect to spend about two months here. Mrs. Thompson and Miss Thompson left Chicago early last winter for a pleasure trip to the Far East and have reached here via Honolulu, Japan and Manila.

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News from Central China

The Provincial Court at Wuchang has received instructions from Peking that no judicial official is allowed to take concurrent posts, and that any one failing to comply with these instructions will be dismissed.

The representatives of the people of the various districts in Hupeh have decided to hold a people's Conference on April 26 in Hankow and to have a public demonstration with the object of arousing the patriotism of the country against the refusal of the Japanese government to return the leased territory of Port Arthur and Dalny.

Mr. Maurice T. Price, representing Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd., Shanghai, left here yesterday morning for Shanghai after a short stay in this port.

Four hundred and eighty bags of "Lu" salt have arrived at Hankow by train for consumption in Western Hupeh, where has been a shortage of salt supply from Szechuan owing to the warring conditions in that province.

The last production of the Hankow A. D. C. this season will be Sir A. W. Pinero's play "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." The play is being produced by Mrs. A. V. Perry and will be staged at the Victoria Hall on Wednesday, April 16.

A well attended and most enjoyable tiffin was given to Rear Admiral C.B. McVay last Wednesday at the Hankow Club by the American Chamber of Commerce.

It is learned that Consul-General Yoshida, who returned to Shanghai from Hangchow on the 20th, left for Hankow on the following day. He is expected to return to Tientsin on or about the 31st current.

General Ma Chi has come to Wuchang again, and has had an interview with General Hsiao Yao-nan. He will soon proceed to Loyang to hold a consultation with Marshal Wu Pei-fu on affairs relative to both Hunan and Kwangtung.

A grand dinner will be held in a few days at Hankow for over two thousand guests consisting of different classes of people, by Mr. Tsui Chen-kwei as an expression of his thanks for their liberal gifts presented to him in celebration of his mother's ninetieth birthday.

The sub-police stations at Hankow which have been eight in number have now increased to ten owing to the growth of the city in the past few years. The branches of the sub-police station at both Tachimien and down at the end of the Japanese Concession will be converted into sub-police stations.

There have been one hundred and eight shops at Shasi which have issued their own cash notes in the market for circulation, which has caused great disorder in the money condition of that port. The Wuchang government has received complaints against such illegal and unrestrained insurance of notes, and will very likely take action to put a stop to such practice.

Through Mr. Tan Hung-lin, chief director of the Southern section of the Peking-Hankow railway, $200,000 has been released as salt surplus from the Hankow gabelle, and has now been deposited at the Ta Chen Bank. General Hsiao has been notified of this fact, so that he may draw the money whenever he wants.

The popular education movement has spread throughout the whole province of Hupeh with wonderful success within a comparably short period of time, as branches of the association advocating such education have been established in all the districts, and the Magistrates have taken an active part in its promotion.

A branch of the society advocating the unification of the country by peaceful means has been formed to which many of the local organizations have been admitted as members. Today a reception will be held in honor of General Wang Tsz-chang, a member of the committee of the head office of the society at Shanghai.

General Ko Yin-chieh has gone to Peking under instructions of General Hsiao Yao-nan, and his business will be to consult with President Tsao about the cigarette stamp tax question in Hupeh and to report to the President conditions of affairs in Hunan.

The members of Parliament who are natives of the Upper Yangtze districts of Hupeh have started action in impeaching the chief of the Opium Suppression Bureau at Ichang for his illegal levy of opium tax for local consumption and for transportation to other parts of this province.

The native papers report that about 200,000,000 cash notes have been issued since the outbreak of revolution in Hupeh, all of which have been used for paying soldiers. If no disbandment is to be carried out in due time, the burden of the people will be too heavy for them to shoulder in another few years.

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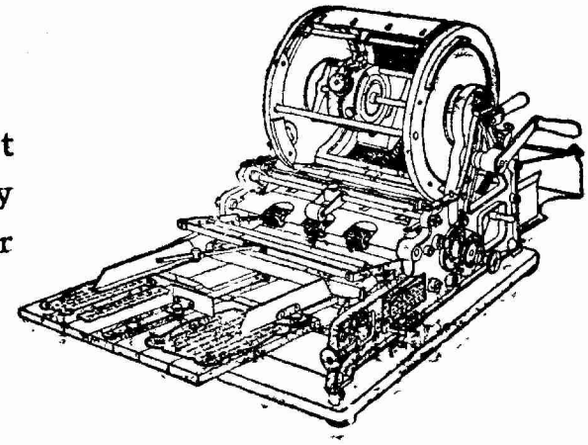

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The representative of the Diplomatic Association at Tientsin has arrived at Hankow on purpose to devise measures to enforce the demands of the retrocession of Port Arthur and Dalny, and of the cancellation of the notorious Twenty-one Articles. It is anticipated that if no measures are to be taken, the anti-Japanese movement may be renewed with as much vigor as the last time.

Mr. Sheng Hung-yin, well-known Kuomintang leader, who has wielded great influence over both Dr. Sun's party and the supporters of the Anfu clique, has arrived at Wuchang after having paid a visit to Loyang. Owing to General Hsiao Yao-nan's sickness, he has not yet had any conversation with the General. He has been well treated and is now staying in the General's yamen.

The Loyang Warlord has again despatched a telegram to Peking to urge the issue of the mandates for the appointment of the various generals in Szechuan province.

General Yuan Tsu-ming, commander of the Kueichow troops, has petitioned the government to instruct the Szechuan Salt Gabelle to set aside $300,000 per month for his forces.

The representatives of the tea merchants belonging to six provinces have unitedly sent in a long petition to the Hunan Chief Commander, Gen. Chao Heng-ti, soliciting him to decrease the freightage for transport of tea by train, otherwise the exportation of China tea will be greatly frustrated.

The Hankow Chief of Police, Gen. Wang Chi-kwei, has submitted a propsal for the increase of policemen's salaries to the Police Committee which was formed last year in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Gen. Wang's idea is to beg the merchants to pay more money for the police.

Elly Widler, the Swiss subject who for a considerable time was held prisoner by the Chinese military at Chungking, is now in Hankow on his way to Shanghai. Mr. Widler reports that he does not know through what channels his release was obtained, and that his visit to Shanghai is in order to make inquiries with regard to this matter and also to attempt to get compensation for the losses he has suffered.

Y. W. C. A. Tour Party in China

A party of round-the-world tourists left Shanghai last week for Nanking, Peking, and Korea. They were under the direction of Miss Edith Keeley, of New York, a secretary of the National Committee of the Y. W. C. A. of the United States. This is the third tour that Miss Keeley has conducted for the Y. W. C. A., the first being a party of eighteen to the Orient two years ago, the other a tour of South America last winter. This party, comprising Mrs. Harris Masterson of San Antonio, Texas, Miss Edna Mason of Hartford, Conn., Mrs. George Govert of Quincy, Ill., and Mrs. E. G. Woodruff of Auburn, N.Y., left New York on November 20 for Italy. They have visited Egypt, Palestine, India for six weeks, Colombo, and the Philippines. In Manila they were entertained by General Wood. The purpose of the tour is to see not only the usual tourist sights, but to visit educational and mission work, and to make acquaintance with leading women and men of the country. The party will travel from Peking overland through Korea to Japan, and will sail from Yokohama on May 8. The members of this party are all identified with the Y. W. C. A. and other women's organizations in the United States.

The Y. W. C. A. in America hopes to develop these tours extensively during the next few years, and has planned five trips for next year,—one to South America for business and professional women only, one to the Caribbean Sea, one to the Mediterranean, one to Egypt and Palestine, and one to the Orient. It is considered that the cause of international friendship is materially served by such acquaintance between leading women of various countries.

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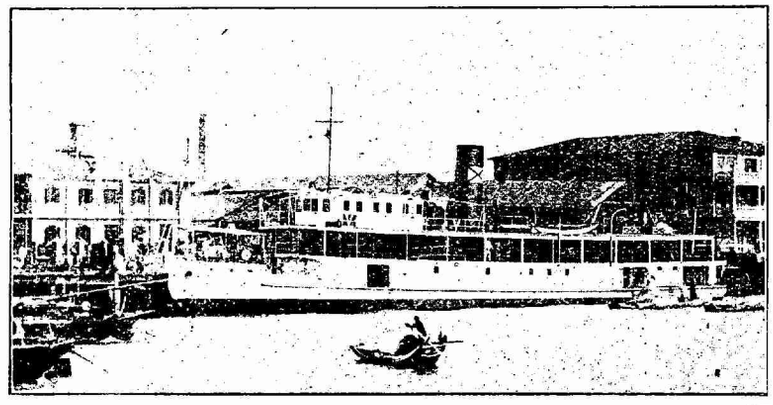

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News from South China

Further tax assessments are being made on the Cantonese people by the military authorities and as a result the Canton silk dealers are considering suspending business as a protest against a surtax of 50 per cent on stable and 20 per cent on transit *likins* for raw silk. The silk men are now paying eight different taxes or contributions before they finally land their goods on the market. These include export duty, Kwangchow Prefecture *likins*, transit *likins*, stable *likins*, and four others collected for local charity or protective service. In addition to the foregoing special assessments levied on silk alone, silk merchants when having an office in Canton are subject to the usual general taxes, such as the police, sanitary, business, and the like.

The prospective students of the Kwangtung University, in their effort to assist their institution to procure a large endowment fund, are looking again towards the customs surplus properly belonging to Canton and the balance of the Boxer Indemnity which the United States, Japan, and Great Britain are considering returning to China for educational purposes. The present High Normal School, Law School, and Agricultural College are being reorganized into a university. A committee of leading educationists is undertaking the reorganization and strengthening the finance of the proposed institution.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's latest issue of military notes, $500,000, has not met the reception as first expected, and up to date only some $175,000 have been redeemed. Dr. Sun has again called upon the residents of Canton city for a further contribution of funds, all landlords and property owners having been ordered to contribute a sum equivalent to a month's rent receivable from their tenants or ten times their police tax.

March 22 being Arbor Day in Canton, the school children of the city planted trees in the vicinity of the cemetery of the 72 Heroes outside the east gate. Among those attending the ceremony were the civil governor of Kwangtung and the mayor of Canton with their respective staffs.

The General Synod of Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui in China held its meetings in Canton during the week ending March 22, representatives from ten of the eleven dioceses attending. Bishop Sing, the first Chinese to attain to that high position in the Church, was also present. The upper house, consisting of all bishops of the Church, was presided over by Bishop Graves of Shanghai with Bishop Norris as secretary, while the lower house, consisting of four clerical and four lay representatives from each diocese, was headed by Dr. Hawks Pott of St. John's University and assisted by Mr. Francis Wei as vice-chairman and the Rev. S. H. Littell as secretary. Aside from delegates from all parts of China, visiting delegates from Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits Settlements also were present. During the meetings of the Synod in Canton many local religious and charitable organizations had arranged to entertain the delegates.

The Canton government is asking the trade guilds to have their merchants pay their 1926 likin tax now with the advantage of discount. There are some 90 trade guilds in Canton and vicinity subject to the trade likin tax.

Under the pretext of offering protection to Chinese shopkeepers in Canton through the arrangement of mortgages, sales, chartering and the like many foreigners in Canton are using the flag of their respective countries for private gain. While many foreigners are honest and providing the necessary aid for their clients, not a few have abused the confidence the Chinese have given them. A French citizen was recently arrested by the Canton police for alleged forgery.

General Hsu Chung-chi, at one time the most influential Cantonese commander under Dr. Sun Yat-sen and recently on furlough in Shanghai, has returned to Hongkong but has not yet arrived at Canton.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has given special permission to the district of Toyshan to try out self-government. Liu Tsai-pu, a former magistrate of that district, has been reappointed that district's chief executive in order to perform the political experiment there.

The British steamers plying the West River in Kwangtung from Hongkong have inaugurated a new co-operative protective system by which all will sail about the same time and keep in touch with one another so as to prevent piracy, a danger infesting the South China waters for some time.

Julean Arnold, commercial attache to the American Legation at Peking, after a ten days' visit in Canton, departed for Hongkong March 23. He was accompanied by his son,

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Millard, on his visit. While here Mr. Arnold looked into the work of the Canton Merchants' Volunteer Corps, an organized force of civilians for military service. For the present the corps is held responsible for the maintenance of peace and order in Canton when rival militarists are competing for the control of the city in order to control gambling and other evils for financial considerations.

The expected clash between the forces of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and those of General Chen Chiung-min on the eastern front has not taken place. It appears that both factions are short of money without which nothing can be done. The Yangkong section of Kwangtung is still in the hands of Che . Chiung-ming's followers.

Dr. C. C. Wu and Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's secretary and assistant secretary of foreign affairs, are now in Mukden on a special mission for Dr. Sun. So far they have not given a report of their mission, but it is believed here that they will return to Canton.

H. W.

Canton, March 29, 1924.

Somerton Joins World Wide

An important expansion in the head office of the World Wide News Association in New York City, took place recently when S. H. Somerton, formerly of Yokohama, became the associate director of the World Wide organization. Mr. Somerton has a host of friends in the Far East, where he lived in various places 26 years until last September. He is now Vice-President of the World Wide Advertising Corporation, which is a strong factor in the domestic advertising field in the U. S. A., with offices at 303 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Because of his intimate touch with Far Eastern affairs, the World Wide organization, through Mr. Somerton, will develop its activities in the placing of newspaper and all other forms of advertising in Japan, China, Philippines, Java, Straits Settlements, India and Australia. Mr. Somerton will have on file in New York all the latest information about advertising in the Far East and proprietors of newspapers and other publications who wish to have their latest data on file in New York, should communicate with Mr. Somerton at once. The World Wide News Association has a widely experienced staff and will translate advertising into the vernacular and pay particular attention to the vernacular press in the Far East as well as to the publications printed in English.

The World Wide Advertising Corporation and World Wide News Association was established five years ago and has built up a great prestige throughout the world for reliable dealings, efficiency and intelligence in dealing with the peculiarities of the various special fields covered. The prestige of an organization of the kind is built up through confidence in its dealings with both publishers and business institutions.

Bandit Captives' Contribution Used Toward Construction of Chapel

According to a letter received from Rev. C. H. Yerkes, head of the American Presbyterian Mission at Yihsien, Shantung province, a sum of money amounting to approximately $300 which was contributed to this mission by the American and other foreigners residing in Shanghai and Manila who were held by the Shantung bandits last summer, has been used toward the construction of a chapel and day school property in the village of Chi Tswin located near Tsaochwang in the region formerly infested by bandits. A similar amount contributed to the German Catholic Mission at Yenchowfu has also been used in missionary work.

According to recent news from Tsaochwang all of the old bandit gang which participated in the Lincheng Outrage have now left this district for Tsingtao in eastern Shantung and for northern Kiangsu province. On March 30 one notorious bandit of this district who has been known for years by the nickname of "Big Nose" was caught near Tierchwang and was sent under special escort on a special train to Lincheng and then to Yenchowfu. He had been operating near Tancheng south of Ichowfu.

The large coal mine at Tsaochwang has completed a new shaft and according to report has employed two German chemists for the construction of a cement plant, which it is hoped to open during the present year.

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NAIL WIRE
PIG IRON
PILING—Steel Sheet
PIPE—Black and Galvanized Wrought for Steam, Gas and Water, American or English Threads, Lapwelded and Seamless Boiler Tubes, Matheson Lead Joint Pipe, Seamless Steel Tubing
PLATES—Boiler, Tank, Ship, Flange and Fire Box Steel
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SCREW STOCK—Cold Drawn
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SHAPES—Standard Structural
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SLEEPERS—Steel
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STEAM PIPE AND TUBES
STOVE PIPE SHEETS
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28-219

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St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 15.—The Great Northern Railway announces that out of 50,000 000 passengers carried in the last six years not a single life was lost.

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28-220

Sino-Russian Deadlock Remains Unbroken

The impasse in negotiations between the Peking government and the Russian Soviet toward resumption of normal relations remains unsolved. So general is the Chinese dissatisfaction with the politics which brought the rupture just when recognition of Russia by China seemed certain that there is considerable likelihood of important changes in the Peking government. Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, is generally regarded as having allowed personal dislike of Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese director of Sino-Russian negotiations, to have interfered with the best interests of his government. Dr. Wang has the support of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, probably the strongest man in the Chinese government, and of other influential leaders as well as public sympathy, which gives rise to the rumor that he is to replace Dr. Koo as minister of foreign affairs. The absence from duty of both Premier Sun Pao-chi and Dr. Koo is taken to support the belief that important changes are in the making. In the meantime, M. Karakhan, the Soviet representative, holds steadfast to his dictum that China must recognise the Soviet outright or else approve the agreement reached between himself and Dr. Wang as to general principles to be followed at a conference between the two governments following recognition.

Chinese for Recognition of Soviet

The Chinese people generally realize the importance of resuming normal relations with Soviet Russia. Marshal Chang Tso-lin, virtual emperor of Manchuria and one of the most concerned in Sino-Soviet affairs, is greatly perturbed over the rupture in negotiations and has sent a personal ambassador to Peking to investigate the cause. The Chinese minister to Washington, Alfred Sze, has cabled Peking that China will never have so favorable an opportunity as at present to recognize the Soviet on terms advantageous to China. Marshal Wu Pei-fu has bitterly upbraided Peking officials for the turn of events. Chinese students, who hoped to benefit by the release of the Russian portion of the Boxer Indemnity following recognition, are very much wrought up against the Koo clique; and so the government finds itself in a most embarrassing position between public and official criticism and the prospect of losing "face" by yielding to the Soviet ultimatum. The resentment felt a week ago at the apparently dictatorial attitude of M. Karakhan has been turned against the Cabinet now that facts of the situation have been revealed. Meantime, President Tsao Kun is ill at home and unable to give real attention to matters of state.

French Role in Negotiations

The extent to which the French have entered into the Sino-Russian negotiations is a subject of speculation but hard to fathom. The question of the Chinese Eastern Railway affects the French because it is French capital which is tied up in the road. The railway has about $100,000,000 of the Russian share of the Boxer Indemnity which it is now using and which it would lose under the Karakhan-Wang agreement. Combining its grievance over the gold franc question with the settlement of the status of the Chinese Eastern Railway, France informed China on March 31 that it was opposed to a conference for the revision of the Chinese customs tariff. This hits the bankrupt government in its most vital spot, and forces Peking to lend a polite though unwilling ear to French proposals.

Russian Troop Movement Denied

Between the 15th and 20th of March when the Soviet ultimatum with a three-day time limit was presented to the Chinese, reports appeared in the press that Soviet troops were being moved along the border in the direction of Vladivostok in anticipation of trouble with both Japan and China. Official denial of any such movement was made from Moscow during the past week, with the comment that the reports had been stirred up by nationals desirous of prejudicing the success of negotiations between the Soviet and China and Japan.

Parliament is again assembled, and the House of Representatives have discussed the Sino-Soviet situation without arriving at any decision or accomplishing anything. On the 28th, the agenda of the House was changed from discussion of Russian relations to consideration of the impeachment of Wang Keh-ming, finance minister, in connection with the gold franc question and treasury bond notes. A vote resulted in 204 for his impeachment with 21 against, but a count of those voting revealed that but 223 representatives were present though 227 votes had been cast. This invalidated the vote.

Impeachment is not worrying Wang Keh-ming so much as the demands for money and the scanty revenue to meet them. The Northern campaign against the South is not progressing according to the general plan for lack of money. The police in Peking, Tsingtao and elsewhere have been heard in the past week, asking for back-pay. It would seem that the financial stringency is more acute at the moment than it has been since Tsao Kun assumed the presidency.

Tsinan Railway Problem

Ever since Wu Pei-fu directed the Tsinan-Kiachao railway to allot $50,000 a month to the support of the Chinese naval squadron at Tsingtao, complications both internal in the government and externally with Japan have been brewing. The Japanese protested because the railway could not afford to pay out $50,000 and meet obligations to the Japanese incurred when the railway was taken over at the time of Shantung's redemption. Japan's attempt to intervene through the Japanese railway auditors provided in the Shantung agreement brought forth the fact that the auditors could not lay hands on the railway's revenue. According to the terms of the settlement, all the employes of the railway are responsible to the Chinese director, and he has directed that all funds be remitted to him direct. He deposits the money in a bank of his own choice, and tells the auditors to go ahead and audit. They are free to know how much revenue is taken in but they have no hand in its disbursement.

Kao En-hung has taken over the direction of Tsingtao and the redeemed territory. The finances are sadly depleted and the government organization is in a state of collapse. Many officials have walked off and left their posts without so much as troubling to send in resignations. Kao En-hung was a most successful revenue producer for Wu Pei-fu when he was minister of communications, and he has apparently been sent to Tsingtao as Peking's best man to straighten out the situation.

There have been no events of great moment in either Japan or the Philippines in the past days. Governor General Wood appointed an American, A. D. Williams, to replace the Filipino director of public works of the insular government, and likewise an American to assume the head of the Manila Railroad, left vacant by the death of Colonel H. B. McCoy. This was no departure from the policy Wood has been pursuing but it was cause for increased bitterness on the part of the politicians who are working for complete authority in the government. Quezon and Osmena, the independence leaders, sail for America on April 8 to join in the fight for immediate independence. It is presumed that they will devote their efforts to securing the support of the Democratic party or possibly a third party movement.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

March 26. Poincare and French cabinet resign after government's defeat in reduced expense policy in Chamber.——British Under-secretary of State announces allies will resume military control in Germany.——Idaho Republicans endorse Coolidge for presidential candidate, Senator Borah approving.——U. S. House judiciary committee reports favorably on bill for constitutional amendment prohibiting child labor.

March 27. U. S. Senator Borah introduces resolution for calling of economic and disarmament conference.——Poincare to form new French cabinet.——Greek plebiscite regarding republican government set for April 13.——La Follette, likely third party presidential candidate, ill.

March 28. U. S. Attorney General Daugherty resigns at president's request.——London tram and bus strike nears end with wage advance for operators.——Woodrow Wilson's will bequesting G$250,000, earned chiefly from writings, probated.——New Poincare cabinet has entirely changed personnel.

March 30. British globe-fliers leave Rome for Athens.——Exchange of indemnity between Soviet and England shows balance favoring Soviet.

March 31. La Follette's condition becomes serious.——American Federation of Labor favors Johnson immigration bill ending "Gentlemen's Agreement" with Japan.

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In the United States Court for China

LAMOUR ELLA GREENSTONE, Plaintiff
vs.
MEYER I. GREENSTONE, Defendant.

Cause No. 2405
Civil No. 895
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Meyer I. Greenstone,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, this 25th day of March, 1924.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

LAURA GILMAN, Plaintiff,
vs.
MORRIS GILMAN, Defendant.

Cause No. 2407
Civil No. 897
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

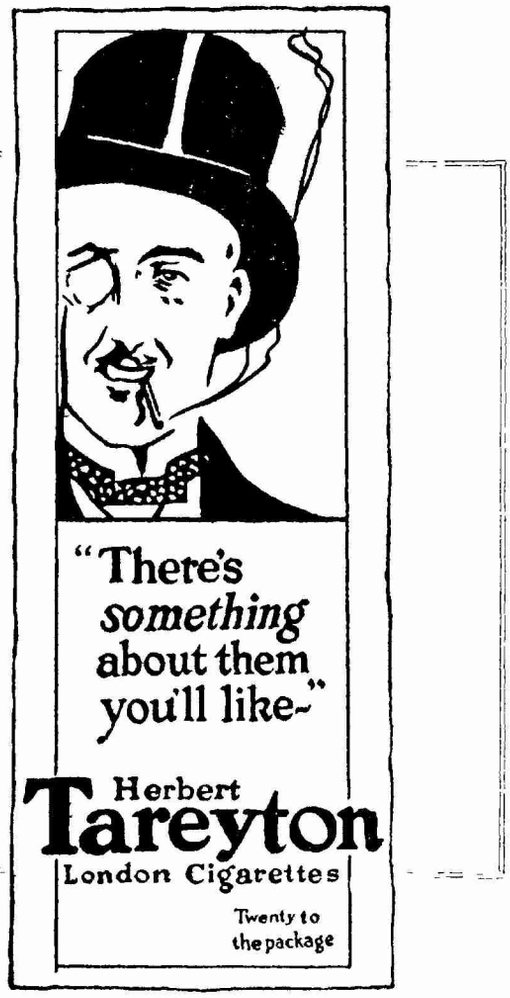
MORRIS GILMAN,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, this 27th day of March, 1924.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.



New Books and Publications

History of Warfare

Warfare by Land and Sea: By Eugene S. Mecarteney. Boston: Marshall Jones Company.

There is a fund in America called "Our Debt to Greece and Rome Fund" by the help of which a number of useful books have been published on the subject of topics connected with the culture of Rome and Greece. This book tells us the interesting details of the military science developed in ancient times by Rome and Greece. Many of the battles of ancient times are described in this book and practical conclusions about the complex warfare of those times are drawn. It was in the fourth century B. C. that the art of war became highly developed. Dionysius I of Syracuse was the first of the Greeks to combine effectively a variety of troops, as heavy-armed, light-armed, cavalry, and artillery. Philip was a great genius in army organization. He was the first to lay the foundation of scientific siege-craft. Before him nobody, not even the Spartans had kept their army constantly under arms. The author thinks that to the genius of Philip as military organizer must go much of the credit for Alexander's achievements. Exactly the same opinion is held by Mr. H. G. Wells in his Outline of History. The Romans borrowed all the technique of warfare from the Greeks and improved upon it, but the spirit of the army of the Romans was greater than that of the Greeks. Livy tells us that at the battle of Lake Tradimenus the Romans fought with such spirit that they failed to notice an earthquake of a sufficient severity to divert the streams from their courses. The chapter on Roman tactics and strategy is full of historical references, showing that mighty minds were employed to develop the science of war even in those remote ages.

H. P. Shastri.

Britain's Prime Ministers

The Chief Ministers of England: By The Hon. Clive Bigham. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company.

This is a biographical account of the chief ministers of Britain from Dustan who was a Saxon Archbishop of Canterbury down to Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford. They are accounts of the great men of Britain written in a charming and highly interesting style. The author's chief aim in giving this book to the public is to emphasize some general truths by means of particular incidents. Some of the accounts of the famous men of Britain like Becket, Simon De Montfort, Warwick, John Morton and others are most interesting and those who like to read history rather than the newest novel will find these writings very interesting. The fall of Woolsey is described in graphic manner but the most important part of the book is the description of the characters of the men and one reading this can not but come to the conclusion that the good deeds may not find appreciation in one's life, but they are not useless and eventually history does full justice to them. The wrong deeds of the ministers were all punished in their lives. The world is not ruled by blind force alone. There are many beautiful illustrations in the book which, covers the period from the year 946 to 1714 A. D. and altogether twenty-four lives are recorded. Many of them may be empty names, yet they point land marks in the annals of England, and the reputation of those who made her great in the fields of finance, war, foreign policy and law.

H. P. S.

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Sino-Soviet Relations

References Pp. 177-80

Questions: 1. What change has recently come about in the problem of Sino-Soviet relations? 2. What is suggested as the cause for the breakdown? What are the relations between Drs. Wang and Koo? 3. What was there peculiar in the appointment of Dr. Wang as Chinese representative to meet Mr. Karakhan? 4. What Ministry would ordinarily handle such a matter? 5. On what grounds has Dr. Wang resigned his position as plenipotentiary? What has been the attitude of the Peking Cabinet? What qualifications has Dr. Wang for dealing with Mr. Karakhan? 6. What contention is being made by the Chinese government in reference to the Sino-Russian Treaties? 7. What demand is made in reference to Outer Mongolia? 8. Who are the Whites, and why do they worry the Bolshevists? 9. Do you think China should finish the negotiations with Russia now, or wait till a later date? Why?

Topic 2: "Are the Powers Planning a New Program"

References: Pp. 146-7

Questions: 1. What is a "showdown" and why is one expected in Peking? 2. Why has Dr. Yen been unable to do anything about the financial conditions in China? 3. What "game" has China played with the Powers for many years? Why? Do you think it can be played indefinitely? Explain. 4. What can you say about Mr. Bessell and Col. Chen? Who are both? 6. What is the present status of the Gold Franc case? 6. How do present affairs affect the Washington treaties?

Topic 3: The Chinese at Nauru

References: Pp. 144-5

Questions: 1. Where is Nauru, and why is it important? 2. Why should the Chinese government and people be interested in this island? 3. What is the international status of the island? 4. How many Chinese are on the island? Why? 5. What can you say as to the working conditions on the island among the Chinese? 6. What comments are made as to Contract labor? What is Contract labor? 7. What is said as to America's policy in reference to the Chinese and the Philippine Islands? 8. What are the writer's conclusions?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Yang Sen and Szechuen Progress

References: Pp. 168,170,172

Questions: 1. How long has Yang Sen recently been in power in Chengtu? 2. Along what lines is Yang Sen trying to improve Chengtu, at least? 3. What is the purpose of an industrial exhibit? 4. Why is talk of good roads of value in Chengtu? 5. Is Wu Pei-fu popular in Szechuen? Why?

Topic 2: Proposed Railways for North China

References: Pp. 159-65

Questions: 1. How much of the discussion of new railways for north China is based on fact, and how much is "talk"? 2. How are railroads mixed up with politics? 3. Why are Tsao Kun, Wu Pei-fu, and Chang Tso-lin interested in building new roads? 4. Of what strategic value would a line from Tientsin to Chifeng be? 5. Are foreigners interested in the building of new railroads? Why? 6. Give the main points of the preliminary contract for the Tientsin-Chifeng road. 7. What would be the value of a line running from Tsangchow to Shihchiachwang? 8. Is the Consortium playing a part in the proposed railway building schemes? 9. How much of a loan would be required for the Tientsin-Chifeng line? 10. How may Germany be interested in railroad construction in China?

Topic 3: China's Peace Plan, and "Philosophy."

References: Pp. 141-2

Questions: 1. What is the object of having a peace plan contest? 2. Who are to act as judges? 3. Who is Mr. Ty, and what are his ideas on Peace in China? 4. Are the arguments advanced by Mr. Ty psychologically sound?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Protection of U. S. Trademarks in China

References: Pp. 142-4

Questions: 1. What is a trademark, and why is it of importance? Why should it be carefully safeguarded? 2. Why is trademark protection a treaty right? 3. Why must China consider the governments of foreign nations when making laws on the subject of trademarks? 4. What effect has this had on her actions previously? 5. What action has China recently taken on this subject? 6. How many foreign powers have extraterritorial rights in China? 7. On what grounds have the foreign Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai protested against the new trademark law? To whom did they protest? 8. What changes will the Chinese government have to make before foreign merchants in China will be satisfied? 9. What do foreign merchants consider the new law an attempt to do? 10. What has the *North China Daily News* had to say recently on this subject?

Topic 2: Exporting to the U. S.

References: Pp. 148,150

Questions: 1. What is the object of this article? 2. What is a vise, and why is one necessary? 3. What documentary requirements are there for sending goods into the U. S.? 4. On what basis is foreign currency exchanged for American money? 5. What is a tariff, and why is one laid? 6. Why are Consular invoices necessary for shipping goods? 7. What are the functions of the U. S. Appraiser?

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—The market during the past week has been active, but the feeling of the trade has been nervous and unsettled.

It is a noteworthy feature of the situation in the China Cotton Belt and one which abundantly attests the growing independence of planters that in the face of an average crop and during a period of depression, farmers have been able to hold back a fair portion of their crops. After careful inquiry we believe that as much as from 25 to 30% of the crop is still in farmers' hands. Some of this cotton is being sold right along, but the bulk will not be moved freely except at higher prices than those ruling now, and it does not seem probable for the future, as was experienced in the past, that a declining tendency of prices would have any other effect than to cause a further curtailment of offerings. From the above, it will be seen that as far as the general outlook is concerned, we still consider a higher level of prices warranted by the legitimate surroundings, and a time when bullish news must make its appearance, and we consider more caution on the bull side than heretofore is necessary. Considerable buying by local mills has been the feature within the last week, with little or nothing offering in the expectation of such contingencies, which is only tending to accelerate the recent advance if the world markets take their normal course. Tone of the market steady.

Yarn.—No material change has taken place in local spinnings. Stocks in the interior are bare and deliveries to date have been very good. We still adhere to our opinion that no radical decline will be felt locally.

Liverpool, March 27, 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot	16.55	Pence
" May	15.89	"
" July	15.51	"

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, March, 27, 1924.

New York Market:—

May	26.68	Cents
July	26.00	"
Oct.	23.60	"
Dec	23.22	"
Jan	22.95	"
Spot	26.80	"

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, March, 27, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	556	per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, May	"	511	" "
Fine Oomra, May	"	542	" "

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	48.00
Shanghai, Spot	"	44.00
M-ginned, Spot	"	44.50
Taichong, Spot	"	45.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	"	45.50
Ningpo, Spot	"	44.00

Market:—*Steady.*

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus....U. S. $10,000,000.00

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES:

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BOMBAY	PANAMA
CALCUTTA	PEKING
CANTON	RANGOON
CEBU	SAN FRANCISCO
COLON	SANTO DOMINGO
DAIREN	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	SINGAPORE
HARBIN	SOERABAYA
HONGKONG	TIENTSIN
KOBE	TOKIO
	YOKOHAMA

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold, Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposit in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America, and in the West Indies.

N. S. Marshall, *Manager.*

1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, April 2nd, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since our last circular the London price of silver, after slight fluctuations, is $\frac{1}{16}$d. down to 33$\frac{1}{2}$d., the quotation for forward two months at 33$\frac{1}{8}$d. is also $\frac{1}{16}$d. down,

Our official rate for T/T on London has remained at 3/2$\frac{3}{4}$d. and the market has ruled generally easy. At the close this is still the tone of the market, with very little business passing.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 34,521,000 an increase of Tls. 757,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 49,800,000 an increase of $ 480,000.

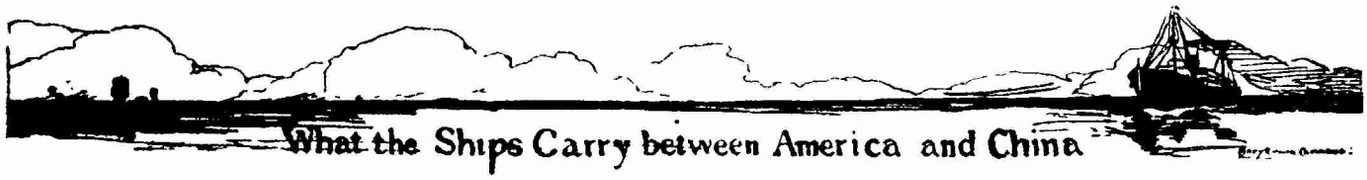
Silver Yen, ...Yen, 800,000.

Estimated value Tls. 70,937,000 as against Tls. 51,367,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Febr.	Thursday March. 27	Friday March. 28	Saturday March 29	Monday March 31	Tuesday April 1	Wednesday April 2
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/3.440	3/2$\frac{3}{4}$	3/2$\frac{3}{4}$	3/2$\frac{3}{4}$	3/2$\frac{3}{4}$	3/2$\frac{3}{4}$	3/2$\frac{3}{4}$
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/2$\frac{7}{8}$	3/2$\frac{7}{8}$	3/2$\frac{7}{8}$	3/2$\frac{7}{8}$	3/3$\frac{7}{8}$	3/2$\frac{7}{8}$
4m/s ,,	—	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
T/T India	431.119	230	230$\frac{1}{2}$	231	231$\frac{1}{4}$	231$\frac{1}{4}$	231$\frac{1}{4}$
T/T France	1,608.333	1285	1270	1265	1265	1255	1210
T/T N. Y.	70.809	69$\frac{1}{2}$	69$\frac{1}{2}$	69$\frac{1}{2}$	69$\frac{1}{4}$	69$\frac{1}{2}$	69$\frac{1}{2}$
T/T H'ong	71.643	73	73	73	73$\frac{1}{4}$	73	73$\frac{1}{4}$
T/T Japan	64.417	61	61	61	60$\frac{3}{4}$	60$\frac{3}{4}$	60$\frac{3}{4}$
T/T Batavia	196.167	193	193	193	193	193	193
T/T Straits	71.595	72$\frac{3}{4}$	72$\frac{3}{4}$	72$\frac{3}{4}$	72$\frac{3}{4}$	72$\frac{3}{4}$	72$\frac{3}{4}$
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/5.440	3/4$\frac{3}{4}$	34$\frac{3}{4}$	3/4$\frac{3}{4}$	3/4$\frac{3}{4}$	3/4$\frac{3}{4}$	3/4$\frac{3}{4}$
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/4$\frac{7}{8}$	3/4$\frac{7}{8}$	3/4$\frac{7}{8}$	3/4$\frac{7}{8}$	3/4$\frac{7}{8}$	3/4$\frac{7}{8}$
6m/s ,, D/A	3/5.917	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,688.333	1365	1350	1345	1345	1335	1290
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	74.309	73	73	73	73	73	73
4m/s ,, Docs	—	73$\frac{1}{4}$	73$\frac{1}{4}$	73$\frac{1}{4}$	73$\frac{1}{4}$	73$\frac{1}{4}$	73$\frac{1}{4}$

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	March 29	March 31	April 1	April 2
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	33$\frac{7}{16}$	33$\frac{1}{2}$	33$\frac{3}{8}$	33$\frac{5}{16}$	33$\frac{5}{16}$	33$\frac{1}{2}$
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 64	G. $.64$\frac{1}{8}$	G.$ 63$\frac{3}{8}$	G. $.63$\frac{3}{4}$	G $. 63$\frac{3}{4}$	G. $. 63$\frac{3}{4}$
Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 291^{10}	Tls. 292^{80}	Tls. 293^{10}	Tls. 294^{00}	Tls. 293^{50}	Tls. 294^{50}
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.)999 touch)	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.575	71.60	71.65	71.675	71.7375	71.82$_5$
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	4$\frac{1}{2}$%	3$\frac{1}{2}$%	1$\frac{1}{2}$%	4$\frac{1}{2}$%	4$\frac{1}{2}$%	3$\frac{1}{2}$%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 75.09
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T430$\frac{1}{2}$
London open Market rate of Dis. 3 m/s.	3$\frac{1}{16}$%	Bombay on London	T/T1/4$\frac{11}{16}$
,, ,, 4	3$\frac{1}{8}$%	Hongkong on ,,	T/Ts/4$\frac{1}{2}$
,, ,, 6	3$\frac{5}{16}$%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/Ts/11$\frac{1}{2}$



Returns of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Feb. Tls. 1.27 equal Gold

S. S. President Hayes, February 26, from U. S. A.

Shirtings, White, Plain over 41 in.	Yds.	618
Copper Sheets	Pls.	6
Barley, Pearl	,,	43
Beans	,,	11
Canned Asparagus	,,	41
,, Fruits	,,	790
Cheese	,,	3
Lime, Chloride, of	,,	292
Cacao, Prepared	,,	5
Coffee Beans	,,	23
Cream, Evaporated	,,	343
Fish, Cod, Dried	,,	3
Corn Meal	,,	11
Oat Meal	,,	33
Fruits, Dried, Unclassed	,,	13
,, Fresh	,,	14
Hides, Cow	,,	24
Ink, Printing	,,	2
Leather, Calf	,,	5
Leather, Sole	,,	784
Oranges, Fresh	,,	159
Paper, Unclassed	,,	778
Prunes, Dried	,,	140
Raisins	,,	245
Sugar, Refined	,,	8
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	33,223
Chocolate	Lbs.	8,528
Bedsteads	Pcs.	300
Covers, Bed	,,	300
Lemons, Fresh	,,	161,700
Motor-cars	,,	2
Typewriters	,,	3
Canned Fish	Doz.	1,300
,, Fruits	,,	515
,, Meats	,,	118
,, Vegetables	,,	1,152
Cigarettes	Mille	20,000
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	162,066

S. S. Bellerophon, February 28, from U. S. A.

Cotton, Duck	Yds.	5,110
Iron Defective Wire Rods	Pls.	672
,, Nails, Wire	,,	375
,, Sheets	,,	1,163
,, Tubes and Fittings	,,	3 667
,, Wire Shorts	,,	327
Lead Pipes	,,	7
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,057
Acid, Acetic	,,	7
Bronze Powder	,,	4
Glue	,,	118
Grease	,,	140
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	1,411
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	12
Leather, Sole	,,	62
Packing, India-rubber	,,	6
Packings, Unclassed	,,	16
Paper, Writing	,,	22
Paper, Unclassed	,,	1,146
Soda, Hyposulphite of	,,	75

S. S. Egremont Castle, Feb. 25, from U. S. A.

Iron Bars	Pls.	398
,, Bolts and Nuts	,,	41
,, Defective Wire	,,	689
,, Nails, Wire	,,	1,425
,, Tubes	,,	1,710
Iron, Galvanized:		
Tubes	,,	1,146
Wire Shorts	,,	1,631
Tinned Plates Plain	,,	2,693
Bronze Powder	,,	39
Dextrine	,,	154
Grease	,,	301
Hides, Cow	,,	53
Ink, Printing	,,	4
Paper, Writing	,,	209
,, Unclassed	,,	1,224
Clocks	Pcs.	14
Motor-cycles	,,	5
Oilcloth	,,	850
Skins, Fox, Untanned	,,	1,107
Typewriters	,,	45
Cigars	Mille	3
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	49,306
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	13,014

S. S. Arabia Maru, February 23, from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	14,954
Timber:		
Softwood, Merchantable	Sup ft.	168,710

S. S. West Cadron, Feb. 29, from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	34,307
Wheat	,,	11,782

S. S. South-Western Miller, March 4, To Boston.

Cotton, Raw, Bls.		
200	Pls.	673
Oil, Wood	,,	589

To New York:

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	1
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 78	,,	256
Feathers, Duck	,,	12
Hides, Buffalo	,,	134
Intestines, Pigs', Salted.	,,	15
Nutgalls	,,	518
Wool, Sheep's	,,	3,920
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	4,046

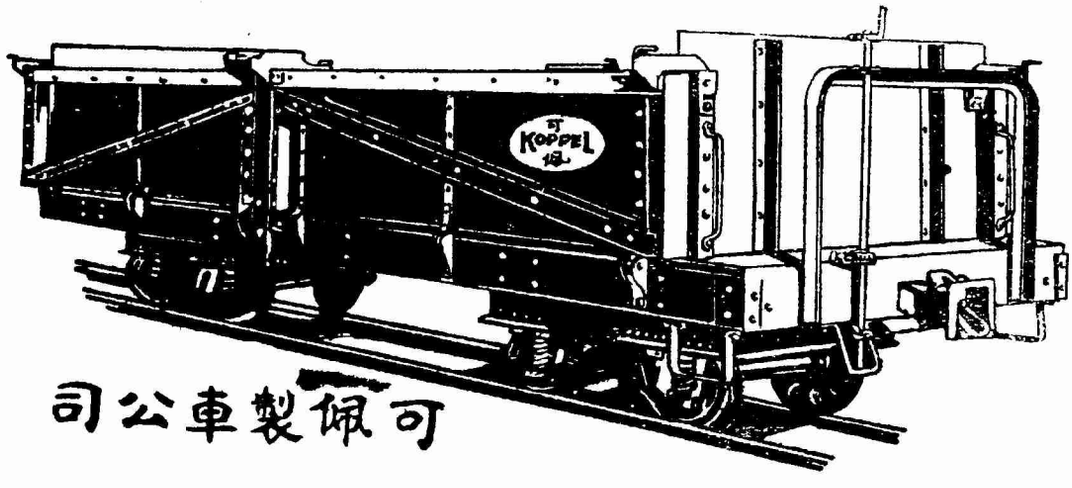
S. S. Kabinga, March 6, To New York:

Antimony, Crude	Pls.	420
Antimony, Oxide	,,	252
Antimony, Regulus	,,	840
Beans	,,	84
Bristles	,,	20
Groundnuts, Kernels	,,	840
Oil, Wood	,,	2,112
Wool, Sheep's	,,	157
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	5,086
,, Marmot	,,	5,000

S. S. President Grant, March 7, To Seattle.

Books, Printed	Pls.	15
Groundnuts, Kernels	,,	750
Oil, Wood	,,	9,408
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	83
Umbrellas	Pcs.	5,471
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	3,482

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P. O. Box 743: No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai
Peking Manila Iloilo

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(By the Commissioner)

Mar. 27, 1924, Crim. No. 590, U. S. v. H. D. Roberts; testimony taken of N. Mellish, J. Newey, C. Bryant; submitted.

" 27, " " " 585, U. S. v. P. Antonio; testimony taken of H. J. Schmidt, F. Modesto Kyko, Siau Kwang; submitted.

" 29, " " " 583, U. S. v. F. W. Schlobohm; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 29, " " " 587, U. S. v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; continued to April 5, 1924.

" 29, " " " 588, U. S. v. Asiatic Motors, Inc'; continued to April 5, 1924.

" 29, " " " 586, U. S. v. L. W. Hartigan; testimony taken of Liu Pai Chuen, T. Dorrell, W. R. Kinipple, defendant; submitted.

ON MOTION FOR EXECUTION.

(continued from last week)

It being clear that no appeal has ever yet been perfected and that consequently there can be no *supersedeas*, the motion for execution is

SUSTAINED.

In the United States Court for China

IN RE MODIFICATION OF EXISTING PROCEDURE.

(Filed January 31, 1924)

ORDER

The Bar Examining Board having unanimously recommended certain changes in the provisions of the Extraterritorial Remedial Code relative to the admissions of Attorneys, the following sections of said Code are hereby modified and supplemented so as to read as follows:

Sec. 10. UPON CREDENTIALS. Any person who has been regularly admitted to practice in the Federal Supreme Court or the highest court of any American State, Territory or possession, and who produces a certificate of such admission together with satisfactory testimonials of good moral character and of professional standing, may be admitted to practice in American Courts in China upon such credentials and without other examination than upon the law peculiar to this jurisdiction. *Provided*, That one who has served as Judge of the United States Court for China shall, after the expiration of said service, be entitled to practice therein without further requirement or formality. (Philippine Code Civ. Proc. sec. 13).

Sec. 11. UPON EXAMINATION. Any citizen of, or person owing allegiance to, the United States, twenty-one years of age, and of good moral character, who is a graduate of a recognized law school, may be admitted to practice in said Courts upon examination showing him to be qualified in character, knowledge and ability to pursue the profession of law.

Sec. 13. APPLICATION. Admission to practice shall, except as authorized by the proviso to section 10, be granted only upon written petition, filed with the Clerk of the United States Court for China, which may be in the following form, and shall at least contain all of the particulars therein recited:

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Application of ..... for Admission to the Bar	Cause No. PETITION Filed..... , 192

Comes now the undersigned and respectfully states to the Court:

(1) I was born at..... on the ..... day of.....;.....

(2) I am a native born / naturalized citizen of (or person owing allegiance to) the United States.

(3) I am now residing at..... and my last previous place of residence was .....

Judgments and Orders:
(By the Commissioner)

Mar. 27, 1924, Cause No. 2397, In re James W. Skaius' estate; order authorizing payment of claims.

" 27, " Crim. " 590, U. S. v. H. D. Roberts; defendant bound over to U. S. Court.

" 27, " " " 585, U. S v. P. Antonio; defendant bound over to U. S. Court.

" 29, " " " 583, U S. v. F. W. Schlobohm; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

" 29, " " " 586, U. S. v. J. W. Hartigan; defendant warned.

" 29, " Cause " 2372, In re Samuel L. Frost's will; order authorizing payment of claims.

April 1, " " " 2403, In re Abbie Jane Pratt's will; order appointing administrator cum testamento annexo.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Mar. 26, 1924 Cause No. 2406, F. Cantorovich v. H. Bagaman, etc.; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

" 27, " " " 2290, Heng Fu hang et al v. China & Mongolia Export Co. Inc.; summons issued.

" 27, " " " 2397, In re James W. Skains' estate; petition for authority to pay claims.

" 27, " " " 2381, Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. v. J. C. Crevling; answer.

" 27, " " " 1506, Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; plaintiff's exceptions to defendant's account.

" 27, " " " 1410, American Express Co. v. M. L. Heen; motion for judgment by default.

" 27, " " " 2407, L. Gilman v. M. Gilman; complaint; affidavit; summons issued.

" 28, " " " 2175, Leonard G. Husar v. U. S Shipping Board et al.; replication to answer to amended complaint.

" 29, " " " 1852, Ping Kee v. Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.; satisfaction of judgment.

" 29, " " " 2372, In re Samuel L Frost's will; petition for authority to pay claims.

" 29, " " " 2390, W. Bornhorst v. R. J. Hoch et al.; first defendant's answer.

" 29, " " " 2353, A Rau v. L. V. C. Rau; motion for judgment by default.

" 29, " " " 2322, Chu Chin & Co. v. Gilmore United Petroleum Co. Ltd; substitution of attorneys for defendant.

" 29, " " " 2288, B. Holman v. I. Herskovitz & Bro. Inc.; stipulation.

April 1, " " " 2408, In re Wayne Clark Jordan's will; petition; inventory; deposition.

(4) I am a graduate of the Law School of ..... and my Diploma is attached hereto.

(5)* I was admitted to the Bar of the..... Court of.....on the.....day of.....and am still a member in good standing of the said Bar. My certificate of admission is tendered herewith.

(6) I have practiced law at places and during periods as follows:

(7) I submit herewith my testimonials of character and the required filing fee of $10.00 United States currency.

(Name in full).....

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION IN CHINA } SS:
CONSULAR DISTRICT OF .....

The affiant.....being first duly sworn deposes and says that he is the party who signed the above petition, that he has read the same, knows the contents thereof and that they are true.

.....

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this .....day of..... ' 19 .....

.....

*Paragraphs 5 and 6 are required only of those who seek admission upon credentials.

Sec. 14. BAR EXAMINING BOARD. All petitions for admission to the Bar shall be referred to the standing Bar Examining Board appointed by the Judge of the United States Court for China and consisting of at least three members of the Bar, in good standing and distinguished for their learning, who shall proceed, as promptly as practicable, to examine the applicant in accordance with the foregoing provisions and report in writing. But the said Judge may, at his discretion, conduct a further test.

Exercising, therefore, the authority conferred by section 5 of the Organic Act of June 30, 1906, providing that

> "the judge of the said United States Court for China shall have authority from time to time to modify and supplement said rules of procedure;"

the existing procedure of this Court and of American Consular Courts in China is hereby modified and supplemented by the adoption of so much of the foregoing rules as are not already in force; and all rules or parts of rules inconsistent therewith are hereby abrogated.

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge, U. S. Court for China.

January 31, 1924.

April 1, 1924, Corpn No. 163, American Chinese Transportation Corporation; artitles of incorporation.

" 1, " Cause " 2391, Dowdall, Read & Tulasne v. The Shanghai Building Co. Inc. et al.; motion for judgment by default.

(By the Commissioner)

Mar. 27, 1924, Crim. No. 585, U. S. v. P. Antonio; complaint.

" 27, " " " 586, U. S. v. L. W. Hartigan; complaint.

" 27, " " " 587, U. S. v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; complaint.

" 27, " " " 588, U. S. v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; complaint.

" 27, " " " 589, U. S. v. A. O. Lustie; complaint.

" 27, " Civil " 155, Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Inc. v. F. Fernandes; motion for judgment by default.

" 27, " Crim. " 590, U. S. v. H. D. Roberts; complaint; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.

" 28, " " " 591, U. S. v. John Doe; affidavit; search warrant issued; marshal's return of search warrant.

" 29, " Estate " 46, In re estate of David Weiss, deceased; petition.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Ex-press R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7 15	7.35	9 30	9.50	12 10	12 30	15.25	17 15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... d.											9.05	T. P. L. Express	
Nanking ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10 31	12 41	12 58	16 01	17.47	18 15	20 05	0 02	Tientsin East . a.											—		
Soochow ... d.		8.59		9.41	11 14	12.53		14 43	18.24	19 39		—	1.39	Do d.											13.00		9.35
Wusih ... d.	7 00	9 39		10 44	12 02	14 12		15 38	19.34	20 36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											—		—
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10 56		11 41	12 49	15 28		16 38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											13.20		10.06
Tanyang ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16 28		17 38				—		Tsinanfu ... d.											21.37		19.50
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14 22	17 34		18.33				—	5.34	Hsuehowfu ... d.											6.51		6 00
Nanking ... a.	12 30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20 02				—	7 20	Pukow ... a.											14.38		16.02
Pukow ... d.												8.50	10.00	Nanking ... d.					7 40		8.10	11 05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19 48	Chinkiang ... d					9 20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tsinanfu ... d.												2 04	5.58	Tanyang ... d.					9 57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d.			7 10		10 59	12 00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20 46	2.41
Do. d.												10 15	15.32	Wusih ... d.		7.20	8 22		11 59	13.02	14 07	15.33			19.43	21 52	3.53
Tientsin East... a.												—	15.42	Soochow ... d.		8.21	9.39		12 54	14.02	15 25	16 31			20.32		4 58
Do. d.												10.25		Nansiang ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16 03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Peking ... a.												14.25		Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18 20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

T. P. L. Express — T. P. L. Mail

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8 15	9 45	11.20	13.05	14 55	16 40	18 20	20 05	21 50	23.40	1 20	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9 00	10 35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22 50	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7 10	8 40	10.10	11 50	13.30	15 24	17 06	18 49	20 34	22.19	0.09	1.45	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12 25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19 21	21.06	22 56	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8 46	10.16	11.56	13 36	15 30	17 12	18.55	20 40	22 25	0.15	1.51	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10 47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23 03	0'47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10 20	12.00	13 40	15.35	17 16	19.00	20 45	22 30	0.20	1.55	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16 30	18 10	19 55	214.0	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehsah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17. 5*	*18.15*	*19.30*	Kashai ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghwa Junction..... arr.	..	*8.23*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*15.43*	*17.33*	*18.33*	*19.38*	Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang .....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29									
Kashai .....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Lunghwa Junction.. .....d.*	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.12*	*16 07*	*18.42*	..	*22.27*
Kashing.....dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46	*Shanghai South .....a.*	*8.56*	*9.56*	*11.58*	*14 10*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
Yehsah .....dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	..	22.17									
Changan .....dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	----	..	..	22.51	L'hwa Junction .....d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.32
Hangchow .....dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	..	23.45	Siccawei ..... d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Zahkou .....arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	..	24.00	Jessfield ..... d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
									Shanghai North.....a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao .....dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30		Zahkou .....dep.	7.45	9.49	12.00	...	...	18.30	23.25	
Kenshangmun .....dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45		Hangchow .....dep.	8.06	10.11	12.21	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51	
Hangchow.....dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	21.57		Kenshangmun .....dep.	8.17	10.22	12.32	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02	
Zahkou.....arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	22.15		Konzenchiao.....arr.	8.30	10.35	12.45	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15	